"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Snow or rain today and probably Sunday; variable winds, mostly east.
☞ For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,588. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1917.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York. | TWO CENTS New England and Middle States. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

SENATE POSTPONES TILL TODAY VOTE ON ARMING SHIPS; STONE SEEKS TO PREVENT AID TO MUNITION CARRIERS; NAVY NOW READY TO EQUIP OUR VESSELS WITH GUNS

GERMAN RETREAT HALTS ON RIDGE BEFORE BAPAUME

Stand on New Lines Running from Essarts to Just South of the City.

HEIGHTS WELL FORTIFIED

British, Progressing Slowly, Meet with Great Difficulties Because of the Mud.

GERMANS MAKE ATTACKS

Resistance Along Part of Somme Front Stiffens, Leading to Heavy Fighting.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, March 2, (via London.)—What may be termed the first stage of the German retirement plan on the Arras-Somme sectors seems to have been about completed, and the Germans are making a definite stand. Their line runs from Essarts, through Achiet-le-Petit to about 1,000 yards southeast of Bapaume. Along this line is the Loupart Wood, situated on high ground, which is a typical German field fortress. The Germans are not expected to yield this line until further pressure is brought to bear against them.

Meantime the task of connecting up their new positions and building roads through the former no-man's land is proving an enormous one for the British, as all the Somme and Ancre area presents an aspect more or less of liquid mud, resulting from the week's thaw. The Germans undoubtedly timed their retirement to coincide with this condition of terrain. In other words, the Germans got started while the ground was in good condition, knowing that the British would have to pursue them when it was at its worst.

In occupying the evacuated territory British patrols time after time have encountered isolated groups of the rear defensive troops who were carrying out to the latter their instructions to hold positions to the bitter end. The remnants of these groups, when captured, have been loath to believe that their main armies had been withdrawn, declaring that they had no idea of the plans. One German, who had been totally blinded by the British artillery fire, was found in a shell hole into which he had crawled and remained for thirty hours, hoping his comrades would find him. When told they had retreated several miles to the rear, the man broke down and cried bitterly.

The weather is the baffling element in the present situation. It cleared beautifully yesterday afternoon, with a distinct touch of Spring in the air, but during the night the thermometer fell to below the freezing point. Today the battlefront is shrouded in impenetrable fog.

BRITISH PUSHING ON SOUTH OF BAPAUME

Haig Reports Further Progress North of Warlencourt and Northwest of Puisieux.

LONDON, March 2.—Further progress was made today by the British troops north of Warlencourt-Eaucourt and northwest of Puisieux-au-Mont, says the official statement from the War Office tonight.

Local German attacks in the Ancre region were repulsed, and as the result of the fighting the British captured 129 prisoners, three machine guns, and four trench mortars. The statement reads as follows:

"Our troops made further progress today north of Warlencourt-Eaucourt and northwest of Puisieux-au-Mont.

"Local German attacks made against our advanced positions northeast of Gueudecourt and northwest of Ligny-Thilloy early this morning were repulsed with loss. As the result of the fighting on the Ancre today we captured one officer, 127 men of other ranks, three machine guns, and four trench mortars.

"This morning our troops raided German trenches near Angres and Calonne and northeast of Loos, capturing twenty prisoners. An enemy raiding party made an unsuccessful attempt last night to enter our trenches southeast of Roclincourt.

"Hostile artillery showed considerable activity today in the neighborhood of Bailly, Ballillet, Armentieres, and Ypres.

BERLIN, March 2 (by Wireless to Sayville).—Twenty prisoners remained in the hands of the Germans after the repulse of a sharp attack by British detachments east and southeast of Souchez, Army Headquarters announced today. Other prisoners were made in the clearing out of isolated points held by the British after their attack near Bailly. The statement follows:

"Between Ypres and Arras several reconnoitring advances of the enemy were fruitless. After lively fire strong British detachments advanced against our trenches east and southeast of Souchez. They were repulsed. In hand-to-hand fighting twenty prisoners, with one machine gun, were taken.

"In the Ancre sector there were repeated clashes in front of our positions. There, and during the clearing of British nests near Bailly, thirty prisoners and three machine guns were taken.

"On the French front several local enterprises were carried out. South of Nouvron our thrusting detachments

Continued on Page 3.

David Lawrence can see the two sides of a story and present them in such a manner as to be absolutely fair to both sides. Read his daily correspondence from Washington in The Evening Mail. Order from your newsdealer now. Daily 1c. Saturday, 5c. At all the better news stands.—Advt.

Ambassador Page Confers with Balfour and Lloyd George

LONDON, March 2.—Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, had a long conference today with Arthur J. Balfour, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, at the Foreign Office.

Afterward they both went together to see Premier Lloyd George at his official residence, where they remained a long time in conference.

CHINA ON VERGE OF JOINING ALLIES

Negotiations Now in Progress at Peking and the Entente Capitals.

DISCUSSING THE TERMS

China Seeks Remission of Huge Boxer Indemnities—Desires Also to Raise Import Duties.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, March 2, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—The allied Ministers have presented a memorandum to the Chinese Government expressing sympathy with the attitude taken by China in regard to Germany and promising favorable consideration of the questions of suspension during the war of the Boxer indemnity payments and the revision of the tariff in the event of China's effectively severing relations with Germany and Austria. Delay in the expected development of the German-American relations and the absence hitherto of any collective intimation on the part of the Allies that China would be welcomed among them have caused the Chinese to hesitate regarding their future action.

The Germans, needless to say, have been doing their utmost among the officers of the army to establish a party opposed to a rupture. The timely action of the allied Ministers seems likely to have the desired result.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Negotiations looking to China's entrance into the war against the Central Powers now are in progress at Peking and in all the Entente capitals, it was learned here today, and their success depends only upon the understanding as to rewards to be given to China with the amount of co-operation demanded of her. It is regarded as practically certain that China will sever relations with Germany, and declaration of war probably will follow if the Entente will guarantee satisfactory relaxation of the restrictions imposed upon the Eastern Empire by the world powers after the Boxer troubles.

Facts learned today from official and diplomatic circles serve to clear up much of the obscurity which has overhung events in the Far East in the last month. Occasional vague dispatches from China and references in the Reichstag to China's abandonment of neutrality have thrown only dim light upon Germany's endeavor to keep China out of the struggle, the Entente's moves to bring her in, and China's reluctance to change her present state of peace without adequate guarantees.

China desires to obtain the complete remission of the Boxer indemnities, which exceed $30,000,000 a year, and continue until 1940. If she entered the war, the part of the indemnity which otherwise would be paid to Austria and Germany could be repudiated. Information here indicates that the Entente already has agreed to postpone payments in case China begins hostilities, but does not corroborate Tientsin advices that France and Belgium, in behalf of the powers, have offered complete remission.

The sum involved is such an appreciable part of China's total expenses that a satisfactory agreement might well remove the financial difficulties of the Government.

China also desires consent of the powers to increase her import duties, which under the existing treaty not only cannot exceed 5 per cent ad valorem, but are based on the average prices of 1897, 1898, and 1899. The United States has long urged this on the other sixteen signatory powers, but thus far only Japan and Great Britain have given full consent. Others have consented under varying extreme restrictions.

The Entente powers, on their part, are anxious to have China in the war, not only as a reservoir of men, but as the biggest open trade market after the war. Already, under agreement with local syndicates, headed by French and British residents, more than 100,000 Chinese laborers and agriculturists have gone to increase the Entente's man power, the great majority to France. It has been the drowning of many of these laborers on their way to France on such boats as the liner Athos, for instance, that first made China's protest to Germany against submarine warfare an actual threat of severance of relations.

There are about 3,000 Germans in China who would be placed in concentration camps if war were declared.

SEIZE 1,500,000 MARKS ON DUTCH STEAMER

Argentine Authorities Also Confiscate Large Quantity of Unstamped German Mail.

BUENOS AIRES, March 2.—The port authorities here today boarded the Dutch steamer Amstelland and seized a bag containing 1,500,000 marks and addressed to the German Transatlantic Bank branches in Buenos Aires, Santiago, and Montevideo. The authorities also confiscated a large quantity of unstamped German mail.

The Dutch Lloyd Line, owners of the steamer, gave orders for the holding of the steamer and the dismissal of her Captain.

MARY PICKFORD in "Tom Little Man Cat." Ready today at STRAND THEATRE next week. Advt.

DECLARE WILSON SEEKS WAR

Germans Say He Sent Orleans and Rochester to Provoke 'Overt Act.'

THEN SEIZED ON LACONIA

Argue He Might Have Warned Americans in Nation's Interest Against Sailing.

TALK OF ANOTHER BLUFF

And Say There Is No Chance of U-Boat Campaign Being Modified to Please Him.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Feb. 28, (via Sayville, March 2.)—News that the Laconia case, according to the American idea, constitutes the overt act President Wilson has been speaking of in his message to Congress, reached Berlin early this morning, and was published in all the afternoon papers. They all add the remark:

"The statement that the Laconia was not warned is absolutely inconsistent with fact. She was warned, like all the rest of the world, at the time when the intensified U-boat war was declared."

The gist of general comment on the situation is about as follows:

"In yesterday's Reichstag speech the Chancellor emphasized the fact that President Wilson broke off negotiations without giving the German Government any reasons whatever, an unprecedented act in diplomatic history. The President's speeches since have left no doubt that the declaration of the intensified U-boat war was his reason, it is held. The German contention is that the declaration contains a warning, and that President Wilson, the Laconia's owners, neutrals, and all the world knew it. European neutrals wisely took notice, and entered into negotiations with Germany for concessions, which, if not tending to render the U-boat war illusory, were met with the greatest consideration. America, on the other hand, simply refused to talk to us any more, and turned her back on Germany.

"President Wilson knew the German U-boats had received orders to sink each and every ship not complying with the new ruling of submarine warfare. He knew the Laconia did not comply with these rules. He knew she would be sunk unless she escaped by a lucky voyage. He uttered no warning word. His attitude and his speeches have been to encourage his countrymen frivolously to enter upon voyages leading to almost certain doom, simply because he wanted his overt act case that would permit him to hurry his country to the side of England.

"He might have warned those Americans on the Laconia that their Government disapproved such foolhardy trips to the barred zone which might involve their country in the most terrible war the world has ever seen. In all probability that would have sufficed and kept those men or women safe at home and no American lives would have been lost. But no, he admittedly, looked for just such a case. The Orleans and Rochester were sent out to furnish him with it. What the Orleans failed to accomplish the British Laconia supplied. President Wilson will now go before Congress and ask for permission to jave the deplorable misfortune of two ill-advised women with blood and steel, for his assurance that no matter what action he may take war will not follow unless provoked by an aggressive German act looks to Germans like one more of those unfortunate Anglo-Saxon bluffs that will have to be made good, perhaps against the bluffers.

"They will find there is not the slightest chance of the German U-boat warfare being changed merely to please Wilson. Within its short duration the U-boat war has amply justified again the most optimistic expectations of naval experts, and the Government is so certain it will finish the war in the shortest time that even the prospect of American hostility, much as it would be deplored, cannot alter Germany's determination."

Your correspondent believes he has given in the above lines a correct interpretation of the situation as seen through German eyes, as far as that is possible in view of the fact that no au-

Continued on Page 3.

Editor of The Manchester Guardian says Allies' peace terms "are not those demanded of Central Powers." See exclusive cable in New York Evening Post tonight. All news stands, five cents.—Advt.

No Warning After March 1 to Any Ship by U-Boats

BERLIN, March 2, (via London.)—The Admiralty made the following announcement today:

"On March 1 expired the final period of grace allotted for sailing ships in the Atlantic. From this date no special warning will be given to any boats by submarines."

No Ship Sinkings Reported From London or Paris

Yesterday was the third successive day on which no new sinkings of merchant vessels were reported from London. The last report of the destruction of shipping in the German blockade zone to come from this source was the announcement of the fate of the Laconia. Paris also was silent yesterday concerning U-boat losses.

The only additions to the list of tonnage lost were reported by the Captain of the Dutch steamer Samarinda, who arrived here yesterday and told of the destruction of the Italian steamer Famiglia, of 2,942 tons, and the Norwegian bark Sandol in the Bay of Biscay on Feb. 3. The latter vessel cannot be added to the tonnage lots because she is not listed in the maritime register.

Accepting the Italian steamer's destruction as reported, the figures now stand at 468,712 tons lost in February; only 303 reported lost in March.

CLEAR WAY FOR BIG NAVY BILL

Senate and House Send $535,000,000 Appropriation to Final Conference.

CLASH OVER BOND ISSUE

House Resents Senate's Action in Inserting $150,000,000 Emergency Fund.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Congress finally cleared the way for final enactment of the $535,000,000 Naval Appropriation bill tonight after straightening out a controversy between the two houses, which for a time threatened to kill the measure and force an extra session.

The trouble was over the refusal of the House to accept an amendment by the Senate authorizing a bond issue of $150,000,000 to meet added expenses provided for in the bill as it passed the Senate late this afternoon. The House leaders, pointing out that revenue legislation could originate only in the House, promptly passed a resolution to that effect and sent it over to the Senate.

After hurried conferences between Democratic and Republican leaders, who feared that to reopen debate on the bill would mean its failure, the Senate without a roll call repassed the measure with the bond issue provision eliminated. At the last moment Senator Jones succeeded in attaching an amendment striking out the clause making it a crime for shipbuilding and other industrial concerns to refuse to surrender their plants to the Government in time of war or other proclaimed emergency.

The Senate's action was greeted with cheers in the House, where it was conceded that any difficulty over the Jones amendment could be quickly smoothed out in conference.

In the meantime it was agreed that both houses should put through a joint resolution, originating in the House, authorizing the $150,000,000 bond issue. Of this money $115,000,000 is to be used in rushing to completion vessels now under construction, and $35,000,000 is for fifty additional submarines, provided for by Senate amendments.

When the Naval bill was originally before the House the Administration asked for a lump sum appropriation to be expended by the President in rushing naval vessels, including submarines, to completion, but the item was not included.

The resolution adopted by the House tonight on motion of Majority Leader Kitchin read:

"Resolved, That the amendment providing for the issuance of bonds added by the Senate to the bill H. R. 20,032 in the opinion of this House contravenes the first clause of the Seventh section of the First Article of the Constitution of the United States and is an infringement of the privileges of this House, and that the said bill with the amendments be respectfully returned to the Senate with a message communicating this resolution."

When this reached the Senate, that body reversed its action and the bill goes to conference with every prospect of approval.

The great construction program provides for the building of three battleships, one battle cruiser, three scout cruisers, fifteen destroyers, one destroyer tender, one submarine tender, fifty-eight coast submarines, ten fleet submarines, and three coast guard cutters.

A bond issue is authorized to supply the emergency fund of $115,000,000 to expedite naval construction, and provides for $35,000,000 for additional submarines.

In case of national emergency the President is authorized to suspend the eight-hour law on contract Government work.

To meet the shortage of naval officers provision is made for graduation of two classes at the Naval Academy each year for five years, and to shorten the course from four to three years for that period. The cadet corps would be largely increased.

For an additional navy yard at San Francisco there is an appropriation of

Continued on Page 2.

HAVE SOME FOR BREAKFAST. Dairies Farm Sausage. Fresh from the farm at Southborough, Mass. In parchment packages. Advt.

ARMING TO START AT ONCE

Department Can Supply Guns Without Delay if President Orders.

OF 6-INCH AND 3-INCH TYPES

American Line Steamships Here Inspected by Order of Rear Admiral Usher.

STRONG ENOUGH FOR GUNS

Shipowners Believed to Have Engaged Former Navy Men to Handle Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Ability and readiness to arm American merchant vessels in the leading ports of the country "within a few hours," should the Administration adopt that policy, was announced today by the Navy Department. This statement covered a "reasonable" number of ships, and only those whose decks are sufficiently strong to hold the necessary armament.

The weight of a six-inch gun, with breach mechanism and yoke, was estimated at 19,477 pounds, or nearly nine tons, while a three-inch gun was said to weigh 2,275 pounds, a little more than a ton. The decks of ships to carry the large guns, it was said, probably would have to be strengthened, as the weight would be concentrated in a comparatively small area, and the shock and strain of the recoil must be considered.

It is understood, however, that most of the ships which may be armed have been prepared to receive the guns as soon as the navy is ready to deliver them. Adequate supplies of guns were said to be on hand at various points for the immediate equipment of vessels at such ports as Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Norfolk. The demand for gunners from the department is not expected to be heavy, as shipowners are understood to have engaged men who have served in the navy and who are as well qualified to handle the guns as present navy crews.

Men for the gun crews, it was explained, must be acceptable to the department, which, however, will be able to judge in very short time of their qualifications through their records on file in the department archives. The International Merchant Marine is said here to have enlisted gunners in anticipation of permission to arm its ships and it is believed that it would not have engaged any men not positively known to be fully qualified.

So far only two or three ship owners besides the International Merchant Marine are said to have filed request for armament, but others are expected to do so as soon as the President obtains authority from Congress to permit such arming and issues a statement to that effect.

Americans Liners Inspected.

Lieutenant Garland Fulton, Assistant Naval Constructor at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn, and two ordnance officers were sent yesterday by Rear Admiral Usher to inspect the American liners St. Louis, St. Paul and New York, lying at the Chelsea piers, with a view to mounting guns on them immediately, if Washington should adopt that policy. The Philadelphia, which has been moved over to Erie Basin, will be inspected today.

The navy officials spent the greater part of the day on board the St. Louis, as she is due to leave first, and went later to the St. Paul and New York. The Marine Superintendent of the American Line and the ships' officers escorted Lieutenant Fulton and the two ordnance officers on their round of inspection during which they examined the platforms and the beams that were placed underneath to strengthen the deck for guns used during the Spanish-American war.

Everything was found to be in good condition, and as soon as the orders are received from Washington the carpenters will cut out the deck planks that cover the platforms for mounting the guns. It was said that the liners could be made ready for sea if necessary in forty-eight hours from the time the work was begun.

The liners are to be armed with six-inch guns, which will have a range of six miles and fire a hundred-pound shell. Some of the officers said that the American liners were to have one gun in the bow on a revolving platform and one at the stern, each with a range of 45 degrees on either side of the ship.

May Be Auxiliary Cruisers.

If the four fast American liners are taken over for auxiliary cruisers as the officers seem to expect, they will carry six 6-inch guns, two forward in turrets on either side, one each on the port and starboard quarter, one in the bow, and one astern.

Lieutenant Fulton and the ordnance officers inspected the hold of the St. Louis, St. Paul, and New York to see where the magazine and shell room should be constructed. The shell room will be built underneath in the lower hold.

For the last few days the officers at the Navy Yard have been making re-

Continued on Page 2.

No Plot Proposed to Japan, Foreign Minister Says; Absurd Idea Based on Outrageous Presumption

TOKIO, March 2.—Japan has received no proposition from either Mexico or Germany, directly or indirectly, to join in a possible war against the United States, Viscount Motono, Japanese Foreign Minister, informed The Associated Press today.

Viscount Motono said he considered such an idea ridiculous, it being based on the outrageous presumption that Japan would abandon her allies. If Mexico received the proposal, Viscount Motono added, that country showed intelligence in not transmitting it to Japan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 2.—The Japanese Ambassador here laughed today on reading the telegrams from America announcing the German attempts to sow mischief between his country and the United States.

"The Teutonic intrigues are well known in Tokio," he said, "but I think they are equally well known in America, and thus can produce no effect on the good relations of the two countries. They are determined to go hand in hand in the great work of development of the Far East, where there is room enough for all without the need of petty jealousies.

"Despite German machinations, everything indicates the growth of confidence, esteem, and friendship between America and Japan."

YARROWDALE MEN TO BE FREED SOON

Berlin Says Transfer to Switzerland Probably Will Take Place Wednesday.

TELL OF SEVERE SUFFERING

Four Who Have Reached Copenhagen Had Little Food and Scanty Clothing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The early release of the American seamen who were taken into a German port as prisoners of war on the captured steamer Yarrowdale is promised to the United States Government in a note delivered to Secretary of State Lansing today by Dr. Paul Ritter, the Swiss Minister to the United States Government. The note, which bears date of March 2, merely inclosed the text of a telegram dated March 1, received from the German Government, through the Swiss Government, by Dr. Ritter.

The German communication speaks of the transfer of the American sailors from the Yarrowdale to the frontier as having been "already arranged." This corroborates a communication received from Ambassador Willard at Madrid, based on advices from Spanish Ambassador Polo y Bernabe in Berlin, last week, which said that the release of the Americans had been arranged on Feb. 16. Later it was explained in an unofficial news cablegram that these Americans were being held up by a health quarantine.

This alleged quarantine is explained in the telegram received by Dr. Ritter today from Germany and transmitted to Secretary Lansing. The message read:

"The transfer already arranged of American sailors from Yarrowdale to the frontier has not as yet been possible because one of the British sailors in camp of Brandeburg, likewise from Yarrowdale and interned with the American sailors, was found to be suffering from typhus exanthematique. Their transfer to Swiss frontier will probably take place March 7, when quarantine comes to an end. Spanish Embassy in Berlin has been invited to have a doctor of confidence visit the Americans. This afternoon two veterinaries and two doctors from the Yarrowdale who were in officer prisoner camp at Karlsruhe arrived at Warnemunde for departure for Denmark."

FREED MEN REACH DENMARK.

Four Americans Tell Dramatic Story of Their Suffering.

COPENHAGEN, March 2, (via London.)—Four Americans from the steamer Yarrowdale, who have been prisoners in Germany for three months, arrived here today. They are Dr. John Davis, Columbus, Miss.; Orville McKim, Watertown, N. Y.; Dr. H. D. Snyder, Norfolk, Va.; Richard Zabriskie, Englewood, N. J. They were practically destitute.

The men reached here with only the clothes they stood in, and, under the custom of the sea, will be supported by the British Consul until it is possible to send them home. They owe their release, before the freeing of the remainder of the seventy-two Americans who were on the Yarrowdale, to the fact that, as physicians or veterinarians they ranked as officers, and were confined in the officers' camp at Karlsruhe. The horse tenders and sailors, who composed the bulk of the American captives, are still held in "quarantine" at the prison camp for enlisted men at Duilken.

The four men left the camp at Karlsruhe on Feb. 27, and traveled under escort direct to Warnemunde, where, after being subjected to the usual frontier search, they were put aboard a Danish ferry and left to shift for themselves. The Danish police took charge of them on their arrival in Denmark, provided them with quarters for the night in a hotel at Gjedser, and gave them the first hearty meal they had enjoyed since landing in Germany in December. The next morning the Danish authorities provided railroad transportation to Copenhagen.

Guests of British Consul.

Ancient sea practice makes seamen stranded in a foreign port the guests of the Consul of the power under whose flag the lost ship sailed. United States Consul General Winslow was compelled therefore to refer the penniless, paperless

Continued on Page 2.

CARRANZA WON'T TALK OF PLOT NOTE

Belief at Guadalajara Proposal Was Not Made or Was Rejected.

COUNTRY CALLED PRO-ALLY

Friend of Carranza Hears Zimmermann Missive Was Seized at Border by Secret Service.

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, March 2.—General Carranza remained closeted with the members of his official family yesterday and today and denied himself to those seeking information concerning the note of Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, the German Foreign Secretary, to Minister von Eckhardt, the German representative here, in the attempt to form an alliance between Germany, Mexico, and Japan against the United States. General Aguilar, the Mexican Foreign Minister, also declined to discuss the note.

Officials of the Mexican Government here were loath to express their opinions for publication, but the news seemed to come as a surprise, and a majority of them seemed to believe that the German project had not been presented to the Mexican Government or that, if it had, it was rejected. Newspapers giving details of the German intrigue were received today and aroused great interest, the story having been made known here only a few hours before.

MEXICAN PAPERS CORDIAL.

Say Plot Won't Affect Relations—Honors Planned for Fletcher.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, March 2.—That the cordial relations existing between Mexico and the United States will not suffer in the least on account of the German plot is the opinion expressed by the local press. The principal papers agree in stating that even if Zimmermann's note to von Eckhardt is genuine, this does not mean that a proposition has been made. Diplomats of the allied countries here do not believe that any steps were taken toward the formation of the alliance planned by Germany.

The attentions shown to Ambassador Fletcher are the best proofs, according to Government officials, that this country desires at all costs to maintain cordial relations with the United States.

It is officially announced that Mr. Fletcher will present his credentials to General Carranza tomorrow morning at Guadalajara. High military honors, only accorded to a General of division in the Mexican Army, will be rendered him. After his reception the Ambassador will commence to fulfill his duties.

From good sources it is learned that the Government is planning to raise the legations in Spain, France, and Argentina to embassies in order to strengthen the relations existing with these countries. This will be done as soon as General Carranza is inaugurated President.

José Isabel Robles, the principal chieftain operating at Oaxaca, died today from wounds received in an engagement with Constitutionalist troops when he was captured. Robles was Minister of War during the brief Eulalio Gutierrez Government.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GUADALAJARA, March 2.—Ambassador Fletcher, accompanied by Foreign Secretary Aguilar, arrived at Queretaro this evening. Their visit, in view of the fact that General Carranza postponed a trip to Lake Chapala, has aroused curiosity.

Mexican officials profess to be in the dark as to the object of the visit. It is supposed that the strained relations between Germany and the United States and modifications of the mining tax are the objects of the trip. Mr. Fletcher refuses to talk.

NOTE SEIZED AT BORDER.

Mexican Hears German Messenger Was Intercepted at San Antonio.

A Mexican who arrived only recently from Mexico City and who is a close friend of General Carranza was asked if he knew how the United States came into possession of the Zimmermann note.

"That's a question that has been puzzling a lot of us Mexicans," he said, "but there seems to be pretty well grounded suspicion that it was intercepted while on the way to Mexico by American Secret Service agents. I heard one story to the effect that it was intercepted at San Antonio when a mes-

Continued on Page 2.

BLUE LIST CHAUFFEURS AGENCY, Inc. 1780 B'way. Phone Columbus 1484.—Advt.

LA FOLLETTE CAUSES DELAY

Objects to Motion to Hasten Final Action on Armed Ship Bill.

WAR TALK IN THE DEBATE

Denial That President's Plan of Guarding Our Sea Rights Would Bring Hostilities.

READY EVEN FOR A CLASH

After Eight Hours' Discussion Leaders Agree to a Recess Till 10 o'Clock This Morning.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 3, 1 A. M.—After an earnest discussion lasting the greater part of eight hours and covering the wide range of the foreign policies of the United States, the Senate was early this morning thrown into a parliamentary tangle over the Armed Ship bill, from which apparently extended debate will be necessary to free it. Soon afterward the leaders reached an agreement for a recess till 10 o'clock this morning.

Senator Hitchcock proposed by unanimous consent to lay aside the measure and take up the one already passed by the House. Action of the Senate on this bill would obviate the necessity of returning it to the House and send it to conference immediately after the Senate acted. After every other Senator had consented Senator La Follette suddenly objected. Debate on the Senate measure was then resumed.

At 12:45 o'clock, however, a recess was taken, an agreement being reached after Senator La Follette had withdrawn his objection to taking up the bill passed by the House, with a view to substituting for it the broader Senate measure.

Senator La Follette, upon whose attitude virtually depends the time when a vote will be reached, declined to agree upon an hour for a vote. Many Senators still have speeches to make, and probably it will be late tomorrow before the bill goes to conference. Administration leaders are confident that the House will accept the Senate substitute.

The bill as taken up was that drafted by the Foreign Relations Committee and had the President's unqualified indorsement. It differed essentially from that passed by the House last night in that it extended authority to use "other instrumentalities" as requested by the President to defend American rights, and did not prohibit the extension of war risk insurance to munitions-carrying ships.

Crowded Galleries Listen.

The measure gave the Senators a long awaited opportunity to declare their convictions in the international crisis, and the debate proceeded with deliberation despite the knowledge that it was Senate action on which the President was now waiting.

The dramatic features of the situation were heightened by crowded galleries and the attendance of several Cabinet members and many Representatives on the floor as spectators. Among those in the diplomatic gallery early in the night was Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador.

Debate on the bill showed that every day elapsing since the publication of the Zimmermann letter brings more support to President Wilson in his demand for a specific grant of power for handling the German menace. Senator Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, continued his opposition to the bill and yielded the management of the measure to the next ranking Democrat, Mr. Hitchcock of Nebraska. The fact that Mr. Hitchcock accepted responsibility for the bill was significant of the changing sentiment, for Mr. Hitchcock was one of three Democrats of the committee who opposed the measure.

There was no sign of a filibuster when the bill reached the Senate. Dilatory tactics seemed to have been blasted away by the burst of resentment following the publication of the German Foreign Minister's instructions for an armed alliance against the United States.

Party lines were forgotten and most of the pacifist element of the Senate declared a willingness to fall in behind the President in his move for an armed policy.

Points Made in the Debate.

The debate, instead of being a fight for and against the measure or amendments to it, was devoted largely to efforts by individual Senators to get definite opinions from the acknowledged authorities on international law as to the meaning of particular passages in the bill. Mr. Lodge on the Republican side and Mr. Hitchcock and Mr. Walsh on the Democratic, did most of the answering. Their explanations of the bill involved the following points:

1. That an armed American merchantman would be expected to fire at sight on a German submarine.

2. That this would be proper and

would only be "resuming an unwarned attack" in view of Germany's submarine proclamations and actual submarine practice.

3. That British cruisers, enforcing the British blockade, could not be fired on, because, although we regard the British blockade as unlawful, the British method of enforcement is by lawful visit and search, with condemnation by prize court.

4. That amendments, forbidding the conveying or arming of American merchantmen carrying contraband, were unnecessary, as such a course would in itself be an act of war, which the President should be trusted to avoid.

5. That if a German submarine fought a sea battle with an armed American merchant vessel and the submarine sank the merchantman, that would not be an act of war, as both sides had taken chances.

6. That the fighting of such sea battles, regardless of their result, would probably lead to a declaration of war by one side or the other before long.

More than one Senator declared that passage of the Senate bill would mean war sooner or later, but almost without exception they added that they were ready to accept war on those terms. A few insisted that it would not mean war.

As time wore on and the gravity of the situation was voiced by many speakers it became more likely that the legislative congestion would be prolonged till an extra session could not be avoided.

It is the belief of many Republican Senators that the country is on the verge of war. If war is to come, or if acts of war are to be committed, these Senators declare, Congress should be here to the face of the grim possibilities. Members of the minority became more and more willing to assume responsibility for forcing an extra session. A statement of this feeling was made to the Senate early by Senator Lodge.

"In this situation," said Mr. Lodge, "there is need that Congress be in session to take such steps as may become necessary. If the majority is unwilling to take the responsibility for this, the minority will bring it about."

Two preliminary votes on taking up the Armed Ship bill showed the Senate more than four to one in its support. There were parliamentary reasons each time for half a dozen of the votes against taking up the bill then, and this suggested that on its final passage the bill would not be opposed by more than half a dozen Senators.

Vote on Taking Up the Bill.

As soon as the Senate convened today Senator Stone asked it to displace the Naval bill and take up the armed ship bill. Senator La Follette demanded a vote. Senator Stone's motion prevailed, 64 to 15. Those who voted "no" were Senators Bryan, Clapp, Cummins, Curtis, Gronna, Jones, Kirby, La Follette, Myers, Norris, Page, Sherman, Townsend, Vardaman and Works.

There was no discussion of the bill, as only fifteen minutes remained before the naval bill came up automatically. Senator Stone then asked unanimous consent that it be taken up at 4 o'clock when the naval bill was out of the way. Senator Gronna objected, and Senator Stone gave notice that he would move to take up the armed ship bill again at that hour.

When Senator Stone renewed his motion after 4 o'clock the Senate adopted the motion 76 to 15. Chairman Chamberlain of the Military Committee explained that as an essential defense measure the annual Army Appropriation bill should have precedence, but his motion to substitute was overwhelmingly beaten.

Nevertheless Senator Stone offered an amendment to the bill to withhold protection from munitions ships. An effort by Senator Stone to attach such a proviso to the measure in committee had failed. The amendment read:

Provided, that nothing herein shall authorize the President to employ or direct any person to manage or operate any arms placed on any merchant ship by the United States, not being authorized so to do by law.

Provided further, that it shall not be lawful for any merchant ship supplied by the President with arms as herein provided to carry or convey as a part of her cargo any munitions or other supplies of war destined for delivery to the armed forces of a belligerent nation engaged in war with another nation with which the United States is at peace.

Provided further, that it shall not be lawful for any merchant ship which may be under the convoy or immediate protection of any public vessel of the United States to carry or convey as a part of her cargo any munitions or other supplies of war destined for delivery to the armed forces of a belligerent nation engaged in war with another nation with which the United States is at peace.

Hitchcock Takes Leadership.

Senator Stone said he would outline his views on the amendments later, but would co-operate in hastening the bill to final passage. He disclaimed all personal responsibility for the committee's measure, saying:

"Candor compels me to say that I am not in accord with this bill as it has been framed. In that view of the situation, I do not think it would be proper for me to continue further in the management of the floor of the pending measure. It is my purpose now, therefore, to ask the Senator from Nebraska, Mr. Hitchcock, to take it in charge."

Senator Cummins moved to amend Senator Stone's amendment by providing for the bonding of merchant ships, and Senator McCumber proposed as a substitute for the entire bill a resolution declaring the rights of neutral merchant vessels engaged in commerce, including the right to arm for defense only. Belligerents would have the right under the resolution to blockade in a zone around an enemy and to search, seize, or destroy contraband cargo. Neutral vessels challenged could be fired upon only in case of attempt to escape.

Senator Hitchcock's first move was to obtain unanimous consent to have the Foreign Relations Committee relieved from further consideration of the House bill, so that when the Senate was ready to vote the Senate measure could be substituted.

In his opening statement Senator Hitchcock said that he regretted that Senator Stone could not manage the bill, recited the powers asked of Congress by the President, and continued:

"When the committee came to consider these requests attention was called to an old statute which prohibited United States vessels from resisting by force public vessels of other nations. Therefore, the committee added authority to United States vessels to defend themselves against unlawful attack. It was feared that if this law was not repealed United States merchantmen would subject themselves to treatment as pirates if they resisted.

"The bill does not exactly represent my own views, but I have accepted it because of the overwhelming judgment of the committee.

"The bill has been reported as one, if enacted, that may lead to war. But the United States will be in less danger of war during the next few months of the next critical few weeks if the President is equipped with the power he seeks in assuming a position of armed neutrality.

"I believe the attitude of the United states under his administration, and with his strong purpose to keep the United States out of war if possible, is less likely to lead to war than if the United States is to continue in the present uncertain state, where neither the people of the United States nor our merchantmen nor the belligerents know exactly what our attitude is. If we stand for our neutral rights, it will be known to every belligerent what our definite position is.

"I am, perhaps, sometimes classified as a pacifist, and I do not shrink from that classification, but I believe there is more safety in a certain position than in an uncertain one and would rather trust the President, who dreads war, than I would trust this body itself."

The Nebraska Senator called attention to the President's recent address to Congress, in which he said he did not believe war necessarily would follow the diplomatic break with Germany.

"I am ready," he went on, "to take the President at his word, and I think we ought to be endowed with full power. I believe that this is not only the safe, but the most honorable position for the United States to assume."

Answering a question by Senator Jones as to whether the President would receive power to protect ships of other nations, Mr. Hitchcock called attention to the words, "vessels of the United States," in the bill.

Senator Lodge, the ranking Republican member of the committee, also said that the measure gave the President no right to arm a foreign ship, but added:

"I do think most decidedly, however, that American citizens in peaceful pursuit of trade or travel, who are lawfully on a belligerent merchant ship, have rights which it is the duty of this Government to guard."

Senator Lodge then read the cable gram sent to President Wilson by Austin G. Hoy, whose mother and sister were lost in the Lusitania. In the message Hoy offered his services to the United States to fight, and stated that if no opportunity was given him by the United States to avenge the death of his mother and sister he would enlist under a foreign flag.

"That to me," Senator Lodge said, "is painful reading. Those two women were lawfully on that ship. They did not sacrifice their rights as American citizens. It was a merchant ship, torpedoed without warning in the dark, the women perishing miserably in an open boat.

"I do not think this bill gives the President any rights to convoy such a ship unless the United States should be at war, but without law the President has some power to assert the rights of harmless, peaceful travelers."

Senator Works asked why the bill did not give the President authority to protect Americans on vessels of other nations.

"Because he has ample general constitutional power to protect American citizens," Senator Lodge answered. "And if he needs further authority from Congress, he has only to apply for it and we will give it."

Senator La Follette then asked if Senator Lodge thought that the President had unlimited authority under the Constitution, and the Massachusetts Senator replied:

"No; he has no authority to arm merchantmen."

Lodge Against Limiting Power.

The bill was analyzed in detail by Senator Lodge. He defended the clause giving merchantmen the right to defend themselves, but said that he doubted whether this would be sufficient in view of the German policy as instanced by the execution of Captain Fryatt. The words admitting "defensive arms fore and aft" were put in the bill at his suggestion, the Senator said, because the United States has taken the position hitherto in this war that defensive arms should be aft only. He said that he understood his suggestion was regarded rather as a limitation than an extension of the power granted, adding:

"I would be the last to limit that power."

He then expressed the opinion that the House bill gave the President even broader authority than the Senate measure.

"What if the merchant vessel misses and is sunk by the submarine?" persisted Senator Reed.

Senator Lodge thought that would not be an act of war.

"This bill is no declaration of war," Senator Lodge continued. In it we are giving to the President the power we think he ought to have in response to his request. Then the responsibility is his. I would not have Congress withhold such power when the country is at odds with a foreign power.

"I am one who thinks it for the best interests of the country that Congress should remain in session in such a time as this. I wish the President would call Congress at an early date. I think our relations are extremely grave. The bill before us is more than ever needful in the presence of that latter, the authenticity of which the President gave us last night. Some members have been inclined to regard the note as a playful matter. It was not a playful thing to me.

"It seems to me that when one of the greatest nations of the world was conspiring with other nations friendly to us to make war against us if we sustained our rights against submarine warfare, it is no time to be close-fisted in the powers we confer on the President of the United States."

Walsh on President's Status.

Senator Walsh, Democrat, pointed out that while the Constitution gave Congress power to declare war, it also made the President Commander in Chief of the army and navy, and directed that he "shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

"These several grants of power," said Senator Walsh, "are all to be considered in arriving at a just conclusion as to where the authority rests to initiate war, or to direct acts likely or calculated to precipitate war. It admits of no dispute that if an army should attempt to invade our territory it would be the duty of the President, as Commander in Chief of our land and naval forces, to utilize all the means at his command as such, to repel and, if necessary, to destroy the hostile force. No President, in such a crisis, would be held excused by the American people if he should defer action until he had taken the advice or sought specific authority from Congress."

Asserting that it meant war if armed merchant vessels pursued a "shoot-on-sight" policy toward German submarines, Senator Reed asked whether it "wouldn't be more business-like to take our fighting ships and go out hunting submarines?"

Senator Husting interjected that the methods proposed in the bill "leave it to Germany whether she will commit the act that leads to war." And Senator Walsh reminded Senator Reed that "all the power given the President is to defend, not attack."

"The bill gives him no power to roam the seas hunting German submarines," said Senator Walsh.

Senator Reed insisted that while he intended to vote for the bill, Senators should not shut their eyes to the fact that the final result of it "probably is war."

"Firing by a merchant vessel upon a German submarine will amount to the same thing as if fired from a United States naval vessel," he said. "We are practically saying that an attack will be replied to from the throats of United States naval guns."

If Germany wants to cause war on that basis I am willing to meet her upon that basis," said Senator Brandegee.

Protect or Get Off the Seas.

Senator Lane asked why the United States, if she armed her ships, should not insist upon their going into German ports. This reference to the armed blockade drew a quick objection from Senator Poindexter, who said: "There is a deep and fundamental distinction between the British blockade and the killing by Germany of American women and children without warning."

Senator Clarke contended that the sinking of a German submarine by an armed American merchantman would not necessarily mean war, and that the United States "must protect our commerce or get off the seas."

Both Senator Poindexter and Senator Brandegee insisted that war would be certain if an American armed ship should sink a German submarine.

"I believe that the first of their submarines we should sink Germany would declare war," said Senator Brandegee.

"Even if we have war with Germany it would be nominal because of physical conditions," said Senator Poindexter, "perhaps fortunately for us in our present condition. No glory can come from a conflict with Germany, bled white and staggering, but much dishonor can come from abandoning our right to travel the seas, although there is a wide propaganda in favor of it."

Murder of American citizens at sea is just as actionable as their murder by invasion of American soil, the Washington Senator declared in conclusion. He said those proposing non-protection of Americans on the seas would "cry aloud for protection if their own were murdered," on American soil.

Kirby Excites Laughter.

Senator Kirby of Arkansas, one of the few Senators who voted against the resolution recently passed by the Senate approving President Wilson's severance of relations with Germany, said he expected to vote against the bill because "Wall Street and the hirelings of the press" were responsible for the conditions that now exist and wished protection for munition-carrying ships. Apparently greatly agitated, Senator Kirby astonished his colleagues by beginning an appeal to "my fellow-citizens," and when that brought a roar of laughter from the floor and galleries he changed to "gentlemen of the convention."

"Fellow citizens—Gentlemen of the convention—the people's mind has been inflamed," he shouted. "The hireling press has inflamed them so that we hardly dare deliberate here."

The Senator said that he did not question the President's power or his discretion, but opposed the bill because he felt that under it, sooner or later, an American ship with American guns and American gunners would meet a German submarine.

"When that gun roars," he said, "it will be our American gun speaking, and that will mean war. If we go to war with Germany, we must carry the war to her shores, and I am thinking of the million young men of this country."

Senator Vardaman of Mississippi took the floor at midnight to oppose the bill. He denounced advocates of militarism, blamed munition makers for inflaming the American public mind, and asserted that there was a gigantic move to frighten, deceive, and plunder the people.

CLEAR WAY FOR BIG NAVY BILL

Continued from Page 1.

$1,500,000. Another Senate amendment appropriates $1,250,000 for a submarine base at New London, Conn.

HOUSE CLEANS ITS SLATE.

Conference Reports and Some Minor Matters All That Remains.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 3.—Except for the approval of conference reports, the House practically finished the work of the present Congress at a session that extended until nearly 4 o'clock this morning. While legislative business has been badly congested in the Senate for the last ten days, the House has worked smoothly and without strain, special rule being invoked when necessary to expedite legislation.

The General Deficiency Appropriation bill, the last of the important annual supply bills, held the House late last night. Only one more supply bill, the Military Academy measure, remained for consideration with the passage of the Deficiency bill. Approval of the Military Academy bill is a routine performance, requiring not more than an hour or two.

The conference report on the bill providing for the purchase of the Danish West Indies was adopted by the House late last night. The District of Columbia Appropriation bill conference report also received prompt approval. So far as the adjournment of Congress is concerned, the House can wind up its affairs without delay, and is now virtually waiting upon the Senate. Among the supply bills yet to be approved in the Senate and sent to conference are the Army, Sundry Civil, and General Deficiency measures.

NAVY IS NOW READY TO PUT ARMS ON SHIPS

Continued from Page 1.

quiries from the French and British steamship lines regarding the calibre of the guns their vessels are carrying. The French liners are armed with the new 75 millimetres, a little more than three inches; the Cunarders carry 4.7s, and the White Star liners Adriatic, Baltic Celtic, Cedric, and Lapland are armed with 6-inch guns. These have a range of eight miles and fire a shell weighing 100 pounds, which explodes when it strikes the surface of the water.

It is understood that the Gen. Louis will be equipped as an experiment with a new invention used in the British Navy, which places the control of the steering wheel in the hands of the officer of pilot who is in charge of the bridge. When the Quartermaster is told to "starboard" the officer can watch the ship's head and when she has gone over far enough he can check her by means of a small lever which instantly stops the wheel independently of the man who is steering.

New York Getting Coal.

The New York will finish her coaling today and then the St. Paul will take on fuel. About 1,000 tons of cargo remain on board the St. Louis, as the shippers are holding on in the hope that the liner will resume her Liverpool service. The temperature of the hold is 53 degrees and all the fruit and perishable freight is in very good condition.

All the American members of the crew of the St. Louis will be signed off the regular seagoing articles and re-engaged on port wages which do not include meals.

Officials of the American Line, at 9 Broadway, said yesterday there had not been any rush to book cabins on the St. Louis. The agents had the names of about thirty persons who had left their addresses at the office and wished to be informed when the sailing date of any of the liners had been definitely fixed.

REPORT AMERICANS ON TWO SUNKEN SHIPS

Consul Frost Says Men From the Galgorm Castle Have Not Been Found.

QUEENSTOWN, March 2.—Nothing has been heard of the missing boat from the British steamship Galgorm Castle, shelled and sunk on Tuesday by a submarine. The full names and the addresses of the two Americans who left the steamer in this boat are William Jackson, 19 years old of Beach Street, New York; David Walker, 18 years old, of Spring Street, Standardsville, Va.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Two more Americans, members of the crew of a British sailing vessel, were officially reported to the State Department today as probably having lost their lives through an attack by a German U-boat without warning. They were members of the crew of the British bark Galgorm Castle, which was sunk by a German submarine on Feb. 27 and are reported as "missing, believed lost," in an official telegram received today from Wesley Frost, American Consul at Queenstown. Consul Frost's message read as follows:

"The British bark Galgorm Castle, Queenstown from Buenos Aires, cargo of maize, was attacked by submarine at 4:30 P. M. Feb. 27, seventy-four miles west-southwest of Bull Rock. Four Americans were aboard, two are missing, believed lost—William Jackson, 19 Beach Street, New York, aged 19, and David Aiken Negra, Greene County, Va., age 30. Americans saved were Henry Morrill, Beaver Falls, Penn., and Harry Richardson, 62 Hanover Street, Boston, both white. All Americans; also Commander."

A second message from Consul Frost told of the torpedoing without warning of the Donaldson liner Tritonian, but reported that one American on board was saved. The message read:

"The Donaldson freight liner Tritonian, 2,840 tons, Halifax to Liverpool, general cargo and horses, torpedoed without warning 11:35 P. M., fifty miles west of Tuskar. Vessel sank in ten minutes. Crew of sixty, Sole American, John Murphy, fourth engineer, saved. Weather heavy, westerly swell, dense darkness, light southeast breeze, no lights showing. Master saw torpedo approaching ship striking starboard bow. Ship abandoned thirty minutes, but did not sink. Boats stood by until Admiralty patrol arrived at 6 A. M. and towed her till 7:30 A. M., when she sank. Submarine never sighted. Mate's boat not heard from; believed lost. Captain's boat rescued by steamboat Charing Cross. Weather heavy, sea breaking, strong southwest wind, misty rain beginning at dusk. Boats were in imminent danger. Submarine offered no aid. Ship carried neither gun nor wireless. No attempt to escape."

The sinking of these two vessels mentioned above has been reported previously in dispatches from London and Paris.

RESCUED 179 VICTIMS OF U-BOAT CAMPAIGN

Captain of Dutch Freighter, Now Here, Saved Persons From Five Torpedoed Vessels.

Captain C. W. Visser of the Dutch freighter Samarinda, which arrived here yesterday from Rotterdam in ballast to load for Japan and China, told how he had rescued 179 persons from five vessels torpedoed or bombed by German submarines in the Bay of Biscay on Feb. 3. Two of the number, the Italian steamship Famiglia, of 2,942 gross tonnage, and the Norwegian bark Sandoi, which is not mentioned in the maritime records, had not been reported in the British Admiralty lists.

Captain Visser said he sighted a submarine at 8:30 o'clock in the morning on Feb. 3 off the coast of Portugal. The U-boat stopped his ship and the commander ordered him to take on board twenty-two of the crew of the Norwegian steamship Rigel, who had been prisoners on the submarine for three days and land them at Vigo. Two hours after the submarine had disappeared the officer on the bridge sighted three boats on the port bow, which contained seventy-five of the crew of the Norwegian bark Sandoi, including the Captain, a wife and three year-old daughter, who had been afloat barely an hour.

While they were being taken on board Captain Visser saw another bark about two miles to starboard list over and sink. He steamed in her direction and found two lifeboats with nineteen of the crew. The vessel was the Norwegian bark Wasdale, from Buenos Aires, with grain for Bordeaux.

Later in the afternoon the Samarinda rescued seventeen men of the crew of the Italian steamship Famiglia, of 2,942 gross tonnages, bound from Shields, England, for Cette, Italy. At 6 P. M. the operator on the Dutch freighter picked up a S O S call sent out by the British steamship Port Adelaide, bound from London to Australia, stating that she was sinking with ninety-six persons on board, including four women and two children.

The Samarinda went at full speed of 12 knots to the rescue, and about 10 P. M. Fifth Officer Aiken Negra, Greene County, Va., age 30. Americans saved were Henry Morrill, Beaver Falls, Penn., and Harry Richardson, 62 Hanover Street, Boston, both white. All Americans; also Commander."

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WAR MAY CONTINUE OVER NEXT WINTER

Gen. Maurice, Director of British Operations, Bases Prediction on Purely Military Factors.

EXPLAINS FOES' STRATEGY

Compares It with the Fight of Gen. Lee—Declares the Recent German Retirement Was Forced.

LONDON, March 2.—The war may easily extend over another Winter as far as purely military factors are concerned, according to a statement by General Frederick B. Maurice, Director of Military Operations for the Imperial General Staff, in an interview given to The Associated Press. General Maurice is an authority on military history, and has been chosen as the biographer of Robert E. Lee in a series published under the title of "Makers of the Nineteenth Century." In his opinion there is little difference between the strategy followed by the commanders in the American civil war and the strategy which governs the great struggle of today.

"Strategy as immutable as time," he said, "is dominating this war as it has dominated all other conflicts. The world has long recognized Robert E. Lee as a great General, and in my opinion he was one of the dozen great commanders of history, a place which is enhanced rather than dimmed by his participation in a lost cause, as success gains its own recognition. The strategy of which General Lee was a master does not change with time, and in the year 2000 military leaders will be acting on the principles of Napoleon and Lee.

"The men over in the trenches, seeing only a brief and intimate part of the actual operations, are inclined to assert that the major principles of warfare have changed, but this is true only of tactics, which, according to Napoleon, change every ten years, a period which, had he been alive today, he probably would have reduced to five years. This is due to the increase in the inventive power over the time when Napoleon fought. In the tactics of this war are seen three tremendous innovations which can probably be placed in the following order: First, shrapnel; second, improved heavy artillery with highly explosive shells; third, machine guns. In strategy the immutable problems of time and space still prevail, and were Napoleon or Lee alive today the genius which made them great would find an outlet.

"In a paragraph, the difference between strategy and tactics may be explained to the lay reader as follows: Strategy consists of the broad manoeuvres of armies seeking a definite result, while tactics are the operations when two forces are in actual contact. The victory of the Marne was the result of high strategy, as were the Germans sweep through Belgium and encircling movement about Paris. The trench warfare prevailing since has been purely a matter of tactics, without either side being able to make any headway in the realm of strategy. General Jackson suffered a tactical reverse at Kernstown, but won a strategical success by forcing the Union commanders to move great forces in all directions.

Explains Germany's Strategy.

"People wonder frequently why, with the superior resources in man power undoubtedly possessed by the Allies, more progress toward victory is not made. The reason lies in the form of strategy which made your civil war so long and enabled Napoleon to keep Europe at bay so long when he had a coalition of Europe against him. Lee and Napoleon worked on interior lines from a central position, and they had the genius to make the best possible use of the great advantage this gave them. The Germans understand this form of strategy so well that even in peace times their economic necessities are frequently sacrificed to military needs. In their transportation system alone the result of this policy can be easily seen, while it has long held back greatly superior forces for four years, and there is no reason to anticipate, on purely military grounds, an early collapse of the Germans. Of course Lee operated on interior lines measured in miles, while the present fronts extend almost across continents, but the principles of strategy, covering time and space, remain the same, so the duration of this war is not surprising.

"I see no justification, as has been asserted, that the Germans are withdrawing at some places along our front because of a desire to force open fighting. This movement is a retirement forced upon them. They do not like it any more than we did, when after the second battle of Ypres, we had to retire a shorter distance to straighten our line. You may be sure no army likes to retire, and, therefore, it is certain that the Germans will make a determined effort somewhere to restore their lost prestige. We are now merely gathering the fruits of our Winter operations, the result of which is that from Arras to the Ancre a salient, decidedly dangerous to German positions, has been established. Our raids on the Somme front gave us commanding positions from which our artillery fire was much more effective. The Germans, who are no longer occupying snug and well-constructed dugouts, are more than anxious to retire to a safer line. They also probably counted on making our preparations for an offensive over this ground abortive by giving up their front line and compelling us to alter our plans.

Germany's Fighting Resources.

"I have no patience with the idea that the Germans are at the end of their fighting resources. They are still capable of and will put up a strong fight. From a purely military standpoint I see no reason why the war should not go through another Winter, but conditions outside the military zone may operate to end it sooner. How far the shortage of food in Germany has affected the physique and morale of the latest recruits I cannot say, but some deterioration from this cause is almost certain, and will become more and more effective with the passage of time. Without morale even the genius of Napoleon never have won his victories, and in our armies I believe that we have the manhood, as well as the material superiority, which will result in ultimate victory."

General Maurice belongs to a family of military students. His father was professor of military science in the War Staff College and was famous as a military historian. General Maurice was inspired in his studies of the American civil war by his father's successor in the Staff College, the late Lieut. Gen. George F. Henderson, biographer of Stonewall Jackson. The war has interrupted his own history of General Lee, of which only two chapters are written. The latest volume in the series to which it is to be contributed is the Life of Abraham Lincoln, by Lord Charnwood.

BRITISH USING A NEW GUN.

Germans Think It Is Pneumatic—Shell Does Great Damage.

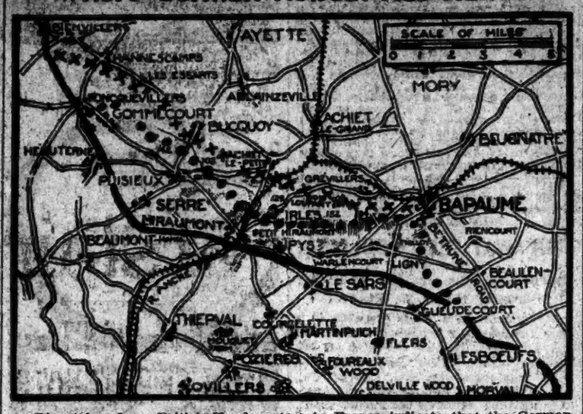
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 15. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The German correspondents on the western front report that the British are using a new type of gun and shell. The gun appears to be pneumatic, as it makes no noise when fired, and can, therefore, be used from points very close to the front.

The shell which it carries bursts with an explosion resembling that of a mine, and the destructive area of the burst is large. It is chiefly used against deep dugouts and trench positions.

Dutch to Eat Potato Bread.

LONDON, March 2.—A dispatch to The Central News from Amsterdam says that as a consequence of the sinking of Dutch vessels by German submarines orders have been issued that bread shall be baked in Holland from potato flour.

Where German Retreat Has Halted.



Dispatches from British Headquarters in France indicate that the German withdrawal on the Ancre has come to a halt on the line running from Essarts, through Bucquoy and Achiet le Petit to a point about 1,000 yards south of Bapaume. This is the so-called Bapaume ridge mentioned in earlier reports as the probable new line. The extent of the British advance and the new German line, (indicated by crosses,) are shown in the above map.

GERMAN RETREAT ON ANCRE HALTS

Continued from Page 1.

brought some prisoners from a second hostile trench.

PARIS, March 2.—The War Office issued the following official communication this afternoon:

"West of Boissons two simultaneous surprise attacks were directed by the Germans yesterday evening against our positions northeast of Vingre. They were repulsed by our fire, costing the enemy losses.

"In the Argonne we penetrated a German trench near Vauquois and brought back prisoners. Artillery fighting was rather lively in Avocourt Wood. Elsewhere the night passed quietly.

"Last night two enemy airplanes dropped bombs on Montdidier. A woman was killed and two children and a man were wounded. One of our squadrons, composed of eleven airplanes, bombarded the barracks at Guiscard and the railway stations at Apilly and Baboeuf. At the latter point a fire was observed.

"The communication issued this evening is as follows:

"The day was a quiet one on the whole of the front. No infantry action took place. Our artillery successfully bombarded enemy organizations north of the Aisne and on the left bank of the Meuse.

"During the course of last night a German airplane dropped a few bombs on the outskirts of Compiegne, which caused only slight material damage.

"Serious explosions of munitions more than the average intensity have taken place on the Belgian front.

BERLIN EXPLAINS RETREAT.

British Now in Mud, While Germans Are Secure on High Ground.

LONDON, Saturday, March 3.—A long Berlin telegram received in Amsterdam and transmitted by Reuter's supplements the short statement in Thursday's official statement from German General Headquarters concerning the evacuation of positions in the Ancre region. After asserting the withdrawal was made unobserved and without losses, the telegram says that the German rear guards contrived to conceal the evacuation and for days held up the British ten to twenty times their number and who suffered severely. The British, the statement adds, lost eighty prisoners and 200 men killed in one rear guard encounter near Le Transloy on the Gommecourt-Pulsieux Road.

"British officers and men in the Ancre sector," the telegram continues, "will smile bitterly at the triumphant shouts of the British newspapers which represent that the fighting in the Ancre region is the most important event since the battle of the Marne. From the horrible marsh into which snow and rain have converted the ground, they have withdrawn to firmer ground. The British, on the other hand, will be under the most unfavorable conditions in abandoned German trenches, which have been shattered to pieces, with shelters blown up, villages in ruins, wells filled up and roads obliterated. In this waste the British will lie exposed to all the inclemencies of the weather and under the German fire.

"All the trouble of the British, therefore, has been in vain, and at the cost of heavy sacrifices. They must construct new positions under the destructive fire of German batteries trained upon every point in this terrain. Only with endless trouble and great losses can artillery be brought to the new positions, while the Germans are secure in strongly consolidated and long prepared positions, and can look forward to every new attack unweakened and unshaken."

GERMAN WITHDRAWAL SLOW.

British Forced to Cut Down Forests of Barbed Wire in Their Advance.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, March 2. (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—No change of any note has taken place along the line of the German withdrawal, which obviously will be slow and gradual, with each successive trench system held as long as possible to cover movements behind. Forests of barbed wire in front of these lines must be cut before the British troops can advance, and along the Essarts-Bucquoy-Loupart Wood-Bapaume line they are still being held by machine gunners and grenadiers. A party of these men are in a trench just south of Loupart Wood in a pocket between British patrols, and bombing fights are taking place. A number of Germans lie dead in the neighborhood and, also on the ground about Le Transloy, the pivot of the German retirement, where the Bavarians yesterday made a heavy counterattack, beaten off with heavy losses.

Up beyond Gommecourt, which the British now hold securely, the Germans are in considerable strength with machine gun detachments in Rossignol and Hebe Woods. The ruins of Gommecourt were still burning yesterday although some of these deep chambers have not been destroyed.

Prisoners taken near Monchy, further north, were ignorant of the plan of retirement, showing that only the men engaged in the operation are aware of it. Some of them were actually paraded by the company officers, who told them that all rumors of withdrawal were guilty and must cease. It is reported that the civil inhabitants of the villages on the other side of Bapaume are being removed.

The Germans are again favored by the weather conditions. A sharp frost last night condensed all vapor from the waterlogged ground and caused a heavy fog over all battlefields, preventing airplane and artillery observation. Hostile guns are shelling all abandoned positions like Serre and Miraumont. It is clear there will be no rapid or sensational retreat, but the British are now close to Bapaume's first defensive line, and that will be the next step in the advance.

KING CONGRATULATES HAIG.

Expresses Admiration for 'Splendid Work of All Ranks' on Somme Front

LONDON, March 2.—King George has sent the following congratulatory telegram to Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, commander of the British armies in France:

"I wish to express my admiration of the splendid work of all ranks under your command in forcing the enemy by steady and persistent pressure to quit carefully prepared and strongly fortified positions.

"These successes are a fitting sequel to the fine achievements of my army last year in the battle of the Somme and reflect great credit upon those responsible for the drawing up of the plan of campaign."

TURKS STILL FLEEING, 52 MILES ABOVE KUT

British Forces on Tigris Closely in Pursuit—4,200 Prisoners Since February 24.

LONDON, March 2.—The Turks are continuing to retreat before the victorious British on the Tigris front. Official announcement was made here today that the retreating Turks on Tuesday evening passed through Azisiyah, 52 miles north of Kut-el-Amara. More than 7,000 prisoners have been taken since December.

The statement issued by the Official Press Bureau says:

Wednesday's report of the officer commanding in Mesopotamia gives the following:

Pursuit of the retreating enemy still continues, and the Turks in great confusion passed through Azisiyah on the evening of Tuesday. The clearing of the battlefield is being systematically carried out, but as fresh booty is being brought in from hour to hour it will be some days before a complete list of our captures can be compiled.

Since Feb. 23 the approximate figures are: Prisoners, 4,800, making a total of over 7,000 since the commencement of the operations last December; guns, 28; trench mortars, 19; machine guns, 11; H. V. M. S. Firefly, recaptured; Turkish ships, 3; tugs, 2; barges, 10, and pontoons, 80.

WAGNER SHIPS ON TRIAL.

Prize Court Case to Open Next Monday—Papers Lost on Laconia.

LONDON, March 2.—An effort was made today by the owners of the American steamers Kankakee, Hocking and Genesee to have the cases of these vessels adjourned in the prize court on the ground that documents necessary to the defense had been lost with the Laconia. The effort failed, however, and the trial will be opened on Monday.

The Crown contends that although the steamers flew the American flag they were really German owned, Hugo Stinnes, a German, having provided the money for their purchase. The attorney for the Crown said the Foreign Office had assured the American Government that the remaining ships belonging to the company should not be seized provided there was no delay in bringing the case of the three ships to trial, but the delays had been persistent, and there came a time when the Crown could no longer promise immunity from capture. The attorney charged that these delays were for the purpose of covering up fraudulent concealment.

The ships mentioned in the foregoing dispatch are owned by the American Transatlantic Company, of which Richard Wagner is President.

NORTHCLIFFE HOPES AMERICA WILL FIGHT

Thinks Allies Can Win Alone, But Our Financial Aid for France Would Help.

LONDON, March 2.—Lord Northcliffe, the publisher, said in an address today before the American Luncheon Club that he had every assurance the British could finance the war, but that he would welcome some shifting of the enormous financial burden and would be glad if America showed some of its historic sympathy with France by bearing some of the crushing financial strain which had been imposed on her.

Lord Northcliffe also said he was certain the Allies could win the war by themselves, but that for many sentimental reasons "I would like to see America in the war side by side with us."

GERARD'S HIGH-PRICED EGGS

Berlin Dispatch Dilates on "Revelations" of "Illicit Traffic."

BERLIN, March 1. (via London, March 2.)—Prussian vigilance has not been able thus far to suppress much illicit traffic in farm products, which is being carried on in devious ways in the rural environments of Berlin.

In the course of revelations which have been made involving country landlords who had been doing a profitable business in eggs and bacon it was discovered that James W. Gerard, then American Ambassador, paid farmers in the vicinity of his hunting grounds 72 pfennigs for eggs. As the mark stands today that would be a trifle over 12 cents each.

The man who speaks softly and pays a big price has had little difficulty in discovering farm sources where he has been served readily with delicacies not available in his markets in town. This species of shopping, however, is now being discouraged effectively through confiscation of food packages arriving at local railway stations.

Mr. Gerard's price for eggs was not the high water mark. A woman who presided over an estate in the vicinity of Berlin admitted in a private letter, of which a local paper obtained possession, that she received an offer of $2 a dozen for eggs.

PARIS, March 2.—A dispatch to the Herald from Madrid says that it is stated in diplomatic circles in Spain that Mr. Gerard carries with him a message from King Alfonso to President Wilson.

ALL WELL ON GERARD SHIP.

Wireless Tells of Steamer's Safety on Way to Havana.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SS. INFANTA ISABEL, OFF CAPE FINISTERRE, Friday, March 2, 11:23 A. M.—The Infanta Isabel, with Ambassador Gerard and his party in addition to other Americans, is so far safely on her way to Havana. All are well on board.

FIND 3 INDICTMENTS IN GERMAN SPY CASE

Federal Grand Jury Returns Bills Against Wunnenberg, Sander, and Bacon.

TWO HERE, ONE IN ENGLAND

Those in New York Accused of Sending Agents to Britain as American Newspaper Men.

Three men were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury here yesterday for activities in this country for the German Secret Service system. It is charged that they employed agents, who, masquerading as newspaper men, went to the British Isles to obtain military and naval information for the use of the Central Powers, notably data on shipping, for the furtherance of the German submarine campaign. Other persons have been indicted here for pro-German activities of an unneutral nature, but yesterday's indictments were thought to be the first of their kind. Other indictments are expected.

The defendants are Albert A. Sander, alleged to be one of the main cogs in the espionage machine, who is a German subject as well as a German army reservist; Charles N. Wunnenberg, an American citizen of German birth, and George Vaux Bacon, a native-born American. Sander and Wunnenberg were recently arrested here. Bacon has been for several weeks a prisoner in Great Britain, where he was arrested while endeavoring to carry out instructions issued by his superiors here.

"It was at all times desirable and necessary that spies," the indictment states, "should be sent within the borders of the said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and that spies should transmit from within said kingdom to the military and naval officials of the Empire of Germany information concerning divers matters and things occurring within the said kingdom; such as the dates of the sailing of merchant ships, the conditions under which the civil and military population within the kingdom were living, the apparent amount of foodstuffs available for consumption within the kingdom, the amount of distress and want that might be caused within the kingdom by the efforts of the naval force of the Empire of Germany to prevent the passage of ships to ports of the said kingdom, and divers other matters that might or could be ascertained by spies within the kingdom, the exact nature and character of such other matters and things being to the Grand Jury unknown."

The operations of the defendants are alleged to have begun on Jan. 1, 1916, and to have lasted until Feb. 21 of the present year. It is charged that their headquarters left New York "equipped with passports, letters, and documents, indicating that they were correspondents of newspapers within the United States of America," and that, as a result, they were enabled to secure in Great Britain and obtain information "of importance to the naval and military forces of the Empire of Germany," and having gained this information, the spies, by means which are described as "secret and surreptitious," transmitted it to other spies in Holland and in Denmark, who, in turn, transmitted it to Germany.

It is further alleged that the spies in Holland and Denmark were persons "to whom letters on apparently trivial subjects could be written, and upon which letters, by the use of the invisible writing fluid, information of military importance could be transmitted to the persons in Holland and Denmark."

For his expenses, Bacon, now a prisoner in England, received at least $1,000, according to the indictment. He arrived on the Oscar Wenderoth on Aug. 23 and operated for some time until he ran afoul of the British authorities.

After their indictment Sander and Wunnenberg were arraigned before Judge Seeborn in the Federal District Court. They were represented by C. A. Oberwager. Both entered pleas of not guilty, and Mr. Oberwager obtained a week's time in which he could withdraw the pleas or make other motions in behalf of his clients. Bail, fixed in each case at $5,000, was furnished by a surety company.

The Grand Jury will continue its investigation of the spy cases, and the general impression at the Federal Building is that other indictments will be returned within the next week. At least three other former newspaper men, some of whom have worked in New York, are said to have been arrested as spies, and two who are in Holland, one who is in Denmark, and a fourth who is in Canada are under investigation.

CONFISCATES CHURCH BELLS

Germany Takes Them for Bronze—Seizes Aluminium Utensils.

COPENHAGEN, March 2, (via London.)—Germany is now drawing upon church bells for war requirements.

An order appropriating bronze church bells after March 1 is published in the German press. One bell in a chime may be retained in default of other means for summoning the congregation to worship.

A regulation covering the confiscation of aluminium cooking utensils is also published.

BERLIN SOON TO FREE YARROWDALE PARTY

Continued from Page 1.

and moneyless wanderers to his British colleague. The British Consul provided hotel accommodations pending an investigation as to the men's identity. He pointed out that, as far as any identification was concerned, the four men might be German spies.

Few more dramatic tales have been brought forth by the war than the story of adventure, hardship, and peril at sea, short commons on land, and the new danger from the sky which was related by these four American professional men. They said the German raider which captured them was the Puchner, commanded by Lieutenant Berg. Snapped up by the raider in mid-ocean, they cruised around for days while the commerce destroyer was gathering in further prizes. Then they made the voyage in the Yarrowdale to Swinemuende under such conditions that they expected the ship's seams to open and the vessel to sink beneath them at any moment.

They lived for more than two months in prison camps in Germany on the meagre prison fare provided by the German Government, without food parcels which lighten the conditions of existence of other prisoners of war. They passed through four airplane attacks on Karlsruhe, during which bombs intended for the railroad station rained on all sides of their camp. To cap the climax, they were ignorant until the last whether they were prisoners of war or neutrals in detention, whether their Government was doing anything to obtain their release, or whether the United States had not already entered the war.

Distress Relieved by Gerard.

To add to their anxieties, their fellow-Americans from the Yarrowdale, at the time when they left them at the Neustrelitz camp to be transferred with other officers from the captured steamers, were in a state of complete destitution. They were insufficiently clothed, several having been without shoes or overclothing during the severe December cold, and all were weakened under the effect of these conditions, although they were subsequently remedied when Ambassador Gerard and his party succeeded in finding them in the prison camp at Duimen.

These four men, however, had escaped the Ambassador's notice on account of having been transferred to the officers' camp at Karlsruhe. Dr. Snyder, until recently a member of the Health Department of New York City, was captured aboard the British steamship Voltaire, the first vessel to be taken by the raider, while he was returning to America from France. Mr. Zabriskie was the veterinarian on the steamship Mount Temple, a Canadian horse transport, which lost three men from shellfire. Dr. Davis and Mr. McKim were on the White Star liner Georgic, the most important prize of the German raider.

The four Americans were treated firmly but courteously by the German officers. They were confined in the hold during the chase of each successive prize, wondering anxiously whether the intended victim would show fight and perhaps send the raider to the bottom. Each of the three ships from which the Americans were taken was shelled, and the crew was obliged to take to the boats in a high sea. There was no loss of life except in the case of the Mount Temple, on which three French-Canadians were killed. Another man was injured, his foot being mangled so badly that it was amputated on board the raider.

Expected to Be Freed.

Until they reached Swinemuende the Americans had no idea that they would be treated other than as neutrals. In fact, even the British officers who were captured signed parole papers while on the raider, with the understanding that they would be placed on board the first neutral steamer encountered for transshipment to a home or neutral port. The capture of the Yarrowdale, with her valuable cargo, influenced the German commander to change his intentions and send the prisoners to a German port on that vessel.

Aided by a heavy storm, the run to the entrance of the Baltic was made undetected. Thence they steamed to Swinemuende under German convoy. After a few days at Swinemuende the prisoners were transferred to the camp at Neustrelitz, where they were held for a month in quarantine. The condition of many of the Americans, including horse-handlers from the Georgic, was deplorable. The horse-handlers had been accustomed to work on the lower decks, which were half awash, in bare feet, clad in underclothes. They entered the boats in this condition. Three Americans were without shoes in the snow for almost a month before footwear was supplied. Others would have been little better off if the Captain of the Yarrowdale had not distributed all available clothing aboard.

Repeated attempts were made to communicate with the American Embassy, but none of the messages reached Mr. Gerard. After a month all the men of the rank of officers, including the four Americans, were transferred to Karlsruhe, and the others to Duimen.

The journey to Karlsruhe required fifty-two hours. On the way from Neustrelitz the Americans were switched about for eighteen hours in the yards at Berlin at a time when Ambassador Gerard, whose imperative instructions were to ascertain whether there were Americans among the Yarrowdale prisoners, was in persistent and pugnacious fashion bombarding the military Foreign Office with daily notes of inquiry.

Arrival at Karlsruhe.

The prisoners were almost starving when they arrived at Karlsruhe. There they found that the insufficient rations of Neustrelitz were succeeded by a steadily diminishing diet which during the last fortnight of their stay consisted, only of a plate of thin soup, a pound of bread and a half a pound of potatoes daily. Dr. Snyder says he lost thirty pounds and the others about as much.

They received monthly pay allowance of 60 marks, from which 54 was deducted for rations, leaving 6 marks to pay for coffee, tea, and tobacco. What extra money they had melted away in purchasing food and other goods to supplement their rations. Accordingly they were all out of funds when they were notified of their release on Feb. 27.

Notwithstanding their unhappy recollections of Karlsruhe the Americans praised the camp commander, Major Schonebeck, and his assistant, Lieutenant von Friesen, who did everything in their power to lighten the lot of the prisoners.

These Americans are unable to give a list of their countrymen from the Yarrowdale. Every scrap of paper, including passports, was taken from them. Dr. Davis and Mr. McKim said that on the Georgic with them were fifty-seven American horsemen and two firemen.

The Mount Temple, in addition to Mr. Zabriskie, had on board two American horse foremen, McGreel and Giennon of Boston. An American named Harrington was on the Voltaire. He was being sent back to America by the British Government. Mr. Zabriskie says that there were at fewest two Americans on the Mount Temple, who signed as Canadians to save trouble.

Zabriskie to Aid Son.

Thomas G. Zariskie, a Superintendent of construction and father of Richard Zabriskie, who was a veterinarian of the steamer Mount Temple and was later transferred to the Yarrowdale and held prisoner by Germany, became excited yesterday when he was informed at his home in Englewood, N. J., that his son had been released in destitute circumstances. He had received no word of his son since Dec. 19. He said he would send funds to the young man at once.

AUSTRIA TO ATTEMPT TO PLACATE AMERICA

Opinion Divided as to Cause of Divergence From the Policy of Germany.

BERNE, Switzerland, March 1, (via Paris, March 2.)—The recent report that the Austro-Hungarian Government has determined to make every effort to maintain diplomatic relations with the United States is corroborated by information reaching here from Vienna. The strong impression prevails that Austria-Hungary intends to make every sacrifice which it regards as reasonable to avoid a rupture, although such action apparently would mean flying in the face of Germany.

An American in close touch with Austrian diplomatic affairs who arrived in Berne today said that among those who expect Austria to attempt to placate America opinion was divided as to the causes underlying the divergence from the policy of Germany. One group, he said, believed Germany was acquiescing for the purpose of preserving unbroken an indirect bond between herself and the United States, while the other group was convinced that Austria was asserting independence of Germany.

That the American Embassy at Vienna is not expecting an immediate break is perhaps indicated by the action of Joseph C. Grew, Counselor of the Embassy, who today telegraphed to Mrs. Grew to go to Vienna. She will depart tomorrow.

The Basler Nachrichten reports from Vienna that it is officially confirmed negotiations with the United States are still in progress, and that it is announced semi-officially that the date for Austria's reply to the American memorandum has not been settled, as the examination of questions of international law brought up by the American note has not been concluded by the Foreign Office.

STILL CAST DOUBT ON NOTE.

New York German Papers View It as of Jingo or British Origin.

Under the caption, "From the Arsenal of the War Promoters," The New Yorker Herold said yesterday afternoon:

"This sensation, the publication of the news of an alleged attempt by Germany to form an alliance with Mexico and Japan, is only one item of the series of noisy phenomena, only a means to the end. If this does not suffice to bring about the object, the capturing of the American people for Congress for the idea of war, then other sensations, other revelations, will probably come. Yesterday's discussion of the Zimmermann note in the Senate, as well as that in the House of Representatives, clearly and plainly revealed the doubt entertained by the representatives of the people as to the authenticity of this sensational note. This doubt was by no means dispelled by Secretary Lansing's explanation. * * * That exact history of this note will only be written when its mysterious origin has been revealed. In the meantime the agitators for war are exerting themselves strenuously to make history according to their ideas."

In an editorial in its evening edition, The New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung said:

"It is just as easy to understand how the species of an attack by Japan (Mexico hardly counts) would cause the United States to lose every other point of view. Only one thought is alive in the United States today: 'Germany tried to hurl the opponent, the hereditary enemy of their heads.' In the face of this, all scruples about a war with Germany vanish. This the note, genuine or 'made in London,' has already done. Congress submits; the people submit. The men who up to now had the courage to work against the jingo sentiment in Congress and elsewhere, throw up the sponge. Bryan departs again, La Follette gives up, Mann joins in the chorus.

"Regarding the possible carrying out of this or any other plan to unite Japan and Mexico at present against the United States under any kind of circumstances, we believe that the whole thing is a dream."

The New Yorker Volkszeitung, after remarking that it would be quite natural for the German statesmen to think that they might induce Mexico to join in a combination against the United States, continued:

"Taken all in all, there is indeed a possibility that the published document, perhaps with the text somewhat altered, is really genuine. The clumsy way in which the German Government has carried on its propaganda in the United States up until now, even argues that the awkward document may have come from it. On the other hand, it is true that the Federal Secret Service, in the course of its pursuit of the German propaganda here, has often made allegations that it has not proved something that also allows doubt to be cast upon its success this time."

BRITISH ACCUSE W.M.SINGER

Charged with Fraud with His Sister, Princess Edmond de Polignac.

LONDON, March 2.—Charges of conspiring to defraud the British Government of large sums in connection with the income tax were laid in the Bow Street Police Court today against Washington Merritt Singer, an American; his sister, Princess Edmond de Polignac, and Alfred Bird, solicitor. The Princess also is charged with perjury in an affidavit sworn to by her before the British Vice Consul in Paris. The acts are alleged to have occurred between August, 1908 and December, 1916.

Owing to the fact that the Princess has not yet been found to be served with papers in the case, the Court granted an adjournment of three weeks. Princess Edmund de Polignac has a home in Chelsea and one in Paris. Mr. Singer lives in London.

BRITISH EXPORTS UP DESPITE U-BOAT WAR

Shipments from London in February $14,061,276, Against $12,371,166 a Year Ago.

RUBBER FOR AMERICA LEADS

Shipments of $10,000,000 Worth to the United States in Two Months —Nearly $2,000,000 in Art

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 2.—Despite the unrestricted German submarine warfare Great Britain's exports to the United States during the month of February show a considerable increase over those of February a year ago. During February, 1917, the exports from London to America aggregated $14,061,276, against $12,371,166 in February, 1916, an increase of $1,690,110.

In January of this year there also was an increase over the same month of a year ago, the exports of 1917 being $16,911,008, against $16,455,973 in January, 1916, or $455,035 more. The exports for the first twelve months this year from London to the United States aggregate $30,972,284, as against $28,827,730 in the same months last year, an increase of $2,145,145.

These figures represent only the exports going out from England through London. A considerable quantity of other exports are going direct from Liverpool and other ports without touching London. Of the exports in the first two months this year from London, the largest item was rubber, of which $10,000,000 worth was sent to the United States after being received from Africa and other British rubber-producing colonies. The art exports, including paintings, aggregated $1,904,400 in January and February of this year as against $1,250,067 in January and February of last year.

LACONIA'S MAIL DESCRIBED.

Post Office Department Tells What Consignments She Carried.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Post Office Department is receiving many inquiries as to whether letters mailed on certain dates and addressed to England and other countries in Europe were lost on the Laconia. The Department issued the following statement on the subject tonight:

"In a general way it may be said that mail received at New York from about noon Feb. 14 to about noon Feb. 17 for the following countries was dispatched by the steamer Laconia, Feb. 17:

Arabia, Belgium, British East Africa, Cape Verde Islands, Ceylon, Egypt, France, Gibraltar, Great Britain, Greece, India, Italy, Java, Lorenzo Marquez, Malta, Maderia, Persia, Portugal, Rhodesia, Siam, Spain, Straits Settlements, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, and West Australia.

"Also mail for Holland received at New York from Jan. 19 to about noon Feb. 17; mail for Norway, Sweden, and Denmark received at New York from Feb. 1 to about noon Feb. 17, and parcel post mail for Great Britain and Ireland received at New York from Jan. 27 to Feb. 17, including the parcel post mail for Great Britain and Ireland originally put aboard the steamer St. Louis, which was to sail Feb. 3, but remained in port."

FOKKER SEES NEW ERA.

Inventor Predicts Transatlantic Air Service After the War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 2.—Herr Fokker, constructor and inventor of the famous Fokker flying machine, which has been so effective in the war, is convinced that air traffic between America and Europe will start soon after the war ends.

The Vossische Zeitung publishes today his views on the subject.

"Passenger traffic on flying machines," he said, "will assume great importance after the war. Flying machines will have preference because they are the speediest means of traveling great distances. It is my belief that they will become the most successful rivals of American liners, being able to fly across the ocean within a day and a half or two days.

"Immediately after the war the first flights to America will be attempted. Five years after the war the service will have reached such a state of perfection that it will seem the most natural thing in the world."

Herr Fokker was a Dutch pilot who built a monoplane without the warping wing device. The machine was difficult to handle, and Fokker was ordered by the Dutch military authorities to abandon this model. He then offered it to the British flying services, but it was rejected on the ground that it was not practical. Fokker later carried out successful flights on a monoplane with a longer body. During the war he developed this later type and supplied large numbers of biplanes with the same body to the Teutonic armies.

AMERICAN WOMEN WIRE GERMAN WOMEN

Pacifists Send Greeting with the Hope That War Will Be Avoided.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 2. (via London.)—The German National Women's Committee for Permanent Peace received the following wireless from America yesterday:

"Many American women combine with the members of the International Committee for Durable Peace to send their German sisters hearty greetings. We hope war has not become unavoidable yet.

"JANE ADDAMS."

An American Red Cross physician who after the rupture of diplomatic relations left Grunewald for Berlin, returned to the former place yesterday and resumed work in the military hospital.

GERMANY CONSIDERS BIRTH RATE PROBLEMS

Bachelor Taxes and Premiums for Mothers Among Proposals for Repairing War's Ravages.

BERLIN, Feb. 5, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—How to solve the problem of repopulating Germany after the war probably will be one of the big issues to be discussed by the Reichstag. First among the concrete plans for increasing the population comes of course the task of decreasing the death rate, which naturally can proceed effectively only when peace time conditions prevail again.

The more complex problem lies in increasing the birthrate. Interest in the question has increased to such an extent that all manner of radical proposals have had to be weighed and studied, and will all come up for decision by the Reichstag itself. The more conservative of the proposals include economic steps that will make earlier marriage possible, cause higher wages, regulate vice, and protect in greater degree mothers and children.

The more radical proposals, many of which probably will not at once be adopted, but some of which may include bachelor taxes, a reorganization of existing vice laws which shall permanently segregate the native stage his neighborhood, ignored him and he was left until the way he was treated began to prey upon his mind. A most careful search of the London papers failed to reveal the articles quoted in Germany.

In the middle of January the Vossil. Anzeiger published a story purporting to be presented in The Daily Mail, in which it was stated that Martin lived in retirement for this life, due to threats to poison him, sent by many German sympathizers in England.

Again a search of The Daily Mail revealed no story.

FINES AMERICA'S AGENT.

Consular Official in Sweden Shipped Pork to Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, March 2.—The Court of Justice in Malmoe, Sweden, has ordered the American Consular agent in Malmoe, Joseph Westerberg, to pay the Danish United Shipping Company a compensation fine of 118,941 kroner, (approximately $29,000 at nominal exchange.) Mr. Westerberg some months ago purchased 450 barrels of pork in America. The pork was transported to Malmoe on the Danish steamship Oscar II., but was released by the British authorities only on condition that the pork should not be re-exported to a country at war with Great Britain.

The Consular agent some months later exported the pork to Germany, and Mr. Westerberg has been fined double the value of the pork.

FORCE RUMANIANS BACK.

Germans Recapture a Hill — Battle for Jacobeni Heights Still On.

PETROGRAD, March 2, (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—The battle of German and Russian forces for the heights north of the Jacobeni-Kimpolung highroad continued yesterday, says the official statement issued today by the Russian War Department. North of the River Zaval the Germans by a counterattack forced Rumanian detachments which had occupied a height near the village of Rekoza to withdraw. The text of the statement reads:

Western (Russian) Front.—Scouting reconnaissances and reciprocal firing are proceeding.

Rumanian Front.—In the region north of the Jacobeni-Kimpolung highroad fighting continues.

The Germans counterattacked against Rumanian detachments which had occupied a height near the village of Rekoza, north of the River Zaval, and obliged them to withdraw.

North of the River Bionik our scouts annihilated the enemy field posts, capturing twenty-three prisoners and two machine guns.

Caucasian Front.—During rifle firing which is proceeding Colonel Nachavariani, the gallant commander of one of our regiments, was wounded.

BERLIN, March 2. (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The text of the official statement concerning operations on the eastern front, issued today, reads:

Front of Prince Leopold.—West and south of Riga and between Lakes Miadziol and Narocz, on the Shara and between the Upper Bereth and the Dniester there was lively activity at times. On the east bank of the Narayuvixa an advance by our storming detachments was fully successful. Minenhafts in the enemy positions were blown up and one officer and 170 men taken prisoner. Three machine guns and three mine throwers were captured.

Front of Archduke Joseph.—The Russians, charging five times with considerable losses, tried to recapture the heights north of the Vale Putna road. The attacks all broke down before our positions.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen and Macedonian Front.—The situation is unchanged.

New Governor of Galicia.

AMSTERDAM, March 2.—A Vienna message today states that Emperor Charles has appointed General Count Karl Huyn Governor of Galicia, replacing General von Diller.

FIRES CANNON AT DISTANCE.

Tel-Electric Invention of Swede Tested in Coast Defenses.

CHRISTIANIA, Feb. 20.—A company has been formed here to exploit an invention of Lieut. Col. Prithiof Anderson for the tel-electric control of cannon.

The inventor, who is a well-known Norwegian officer, says all cannon connected with the system can be operated by a single man sitting at a safe distance, in his bombproof shelter.

The system has been tested on coast defense artillery by a military commission, and the Norwegian Storthing's Military Committee has recommended that steps be taken to equip all coast defense guns with the invention.

CAPTAIN MARTIN DEAD, BERLIN AGAIN REPORTS

Skipper Who Refused to Save Zeppelin Crew Said to Have Died of Persecution.

BERLIN, March 2. (via Wireless to Sayville.)—The death of Captain William Martin, skipper of the British trawler King Stephen, is announced by the Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger. The Overseas News Agency quotes the Lokal-Anzeiger on his death as follows:

"Captain Martin, according to reports in English newsp

MAYOR'S COMMITTEE TO SELL MORE FOOD

Vast Quantities of Fish, Hominy, and Beans to be Supplied to Stores at Cost.

FIXES THE RETAIL PRICES

Hartigan Says Recent Drop in Prices of Staples Has Saved the People $5,000,000.

Food prices, with few exceptions, continued to tumble yesterday and the food bears continued their efforts to make them fall still further. The Mayor's Food Supply Committee issued a formal statement explaining the details of its food distribution and indicating the extent of the business which it will carry on.

John J. Dillon, State Commissioner of Foods and Markets, announced that he was preparing for the Legislature a bill which would empower his department to fix prices and seize foodstuffs in emergencies and had reason to believe that the bill would become a law.

Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of the City Bureau of Weights and Measures, said the drop in the prices of potatoes, onions, and other staple commodities had saved consumers in New York City about $5,000,000.

The Food Supply Committee met in the office of George W. Perkins, its Chairman, at 71 Broadway, and authorized a statement, which said, in part:

"For some time Mayor Mitchel's Food Supply Committee has been endeavoring to find out what articles of food it could locate in other sections of the country which have not been commonly brought to or used in New York City. It hoped that in this way articles of food might be brought here that would not be in competition with articles of food ordinarily brought here for consumption. We felt that if this could be done we would not only increase our food supply, but vary our diet and do a great deal toward reducing the price of the well-known articles of food consumed here every day, and that the latter very desirable end would be accomplished by lessening the consumption of these every-day articles of food, thereby effecting a shortage which for various reasons exists. The Mayor's Committee therefore desires to make the following announcements:

More Fish Ordered.

"First, to Fish Dealers: In its effort above outlined the committee brought on from the Pacific Coast the smelts that were sold here yesterday and today. These fish were instantly popular, and we have heard nothing but good reports of them. We have, therefore, arranged today by telephone with the fish dealers on the Pacific Coast to send on another supply, which will be four times as large as that which was sold yesterday. This supply should reach New York City on Thursday and Friday of next week. They will be placed on the market for sale at a retail price of 6 cents a pound, which was the retail price at which these smelts were sold on Thursday. We ask all fish dealers in the city who wish any of these fish to immediately send us a postal card, saying how many boxes they want and where they are to be delivered, the fish to be paid for in cash on delivery.

"Second, to Retail Grocers: The Mayor's Food Supply Committee has bought a very large quantity of Brasilian brown beans. It has also bought a very large quantity of large hominy, sometimes called samp. It is prepared to furnish both of these articles to all retail grocers who will agree to immediately place them on sale. We will furnish the beans at 6½ cents a pound and the hominy at 6 cents a pound.

"We are prepared to deliver on next Monday to every retail grocer who will accept it a printed pasteboard sign, which will read as follows:

> This store is co-operating with us in an effort to reduce the cost of food, and has agreed to sell in bulk, for cash, without delivery, the following:
> Rice ..... 6 cents a lb.
> Hominy ..... 4 cents a lb.
> Brasilian beans ..... 8 cents a lb.
> These are healthful foods that can be used in place of higher-priced ones.

"We expect the grocers to provide their own rice, which they can do at a low enough price to provide a profit in selling it at 6 cents a pound. As to the supply of rice which we bought some time ago, it is not necessary for us to offer this rice novw because the retail grocers should be able to get it from the regular wholesale houses at a price low enough to allow a fair profit to the retailer at 6 cents a pound. All grocers who will co-operate with us in this manner are requested to immediately address postal cards to us announcing this fact. We will at once send them these placards to put up and tell them how and where they can get the hominy and the Brasilian beans.

Not Charity to the Public.

"Third, to the Public: In connection with the above announcements to fish dealers and grocers, this committee wishes to say that it is not offering charity to the public. Neither is it in business for profit. It is simply advancing the funds with which to buy articles which in turn are being offered to retailers in New York at cost.

"We wish to take this opportunity to impress on the people of New York the functions that a Market Department could perform if this city had one, because here we as a few citizens have gone out into far-distant points such as the Pacific Coast, Brazil and the Western States for these fish, this hominy and these Brasilian beans, and have made it possible for our people to get them at reasonable prices.

"There ought to be a State and a city department co-operating to bring about just such desirable results as these. Could there be a better demonstration than we are giving of the absolute necessity of the immediate passage of some such legislation as we have been recommending and which is now pending before the Legislature in the shape of the Wicks Market bill. We urge upon every citizen the necessity of looking into this immediately, and if he is in favor of the bill of writing to his member of the Legislature or taking such other steps as he can to help toward its passage.

"On behalf of the Executive Committee of Mayor Mitchel's Food Supply Commission. John Buckie, William Hamlin Childs, George Dressler, M. M. Eckstein, Carl A. Koelsch, L. J. Lippman, Cyrus Cobb Miller, W. C. Muschenheim, and George W. Perkins, Chairman."

Dillon Explains His Bill.

The committee announced that it would hold a public hearing on the Wicks bill on next Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Assembly Room of the Merchants' Association in the Woolworth Building.

Commissioner Dillon, explaining his proposed bill, said it would empower the Department of Food and Markets to compel speculators, wholesalers, commission men and others holding food in speculation to supply detailed information concerning the quantities of food held by them, what they paid for it, where it was stored, the storage rates, and the prices they were receiving for what they were selling.

Commissioner Hartigan, discussing declining prices, gave credit to the railroads for opening their lines, but attributed the falling off chiefly to the boycotts, according to reports received by Mr. Hartigan from his inspectors, the price of beef, lamb, mutton, and pork loins fell off sharply yesterday, but smoked and fresh hams advanced one half to one cent a pound at wholesale. Poultry tended to decline, but canned goods continued to rise, with promise of soaring. Onions were selling yesterday in the wholesale market at from $4.75 to $5.75 for a bag of 100 pounds, an average of 25 cents less on Thursday, and potatoes were at $7.75 to $9.75 a barrel of 180 pounds, also 25 cents less than on Thursday.

Sporadic disorders and some arrests occurred yesterday.

G. O. P. STANDS BY PRIMARY.

County Committee Votes Against Returning to Old System.

At a turbulent meeting at Bryant Hall last night the New York Republican County Committee went on record as approving the present system of primary voting. The report of the Committee on Amendments to the election law, of which Esra Prentice was Chairman, was defeated by a vote of 198 to 122. Mr. Prentice's committee reported in favor of a bill for the adoption of a ballot to permit straight party voting with the exception of candidates for judicial offices.

There were a number of other reforms which the Election Committee recommended, but the County Committee would have none of them. A proposition of returning to the old-fashioned system of selecting candidates at a convention was voted down. The believers in the present system of primary ballot easily carried out their program. A bill introduced in the present Legislature by Harold C. Mitchell, Assemblyman from the Twenty-first Assembly District, was recommended for adoption. This bill provides for a straight party ticket.

Senator Ogden Mills contended that a change to the old ballot system would be an acknowledgment of weakness and would be welcomed particularly by the Democrats. He said he abhorred the proposition of leading voters into the election booths like so many sheep, who would mark their ballots with one cross at the head of a column.

The members also voted on three other changes proposed by the Election Committee. They approved this recommendation:

"Your committee, while not committing itself in any manner to the specific provisions of the bill introduced by Assemblyman Marsh, favors the general principles of that bill, which provides for a method of nominating candidates by designation by a party committee, followed by a primary election substantially similar to the general provision contained in the so-called Hinman-Green bill."

The members of the County Committee also voted against the proposition to require, as recommended by the Election Committee, a more thorough examination under the jurisdiction of the Municipal Civil Service Commission to make any election officer liable for removal if he is ineligible for reappointment for a fixed term of years.

DECLARES NATION HAS FOOD TO SPARE

Secretary Houston Deprecates Alarm, but Urges the Proposed Investigation of High Prices.

DEPLORES AMERICA'S WASTE

More Than $700,000,000 Annually Thrown Away In Kitchens, Federal Official Estimates.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Greater food crops and the practice of household economies were urged by Secretary of Agriculture Houston today as measures to help reduce the cost of living. American families, he estimated in a statement on the food situation, wasted in their kitchens annually more than $700,000,000 worth of edibles.

There was nothing in the situation to justify hysteria, however, he said, because there was no real shortage of food in this country. Mr. Houston emphasized the importance of the food cost investigation directed by President Wilson, and said out hope that increased acreages this year might insure greater food supplies. The wheat and potato crops, he said, were unusually short last year, but nevertheless there would be enough to supply very nearly normal needs.

The food problem cannot be solved, in the Secretary's opinion, through price fixing by the Federal or State Governments, but by "intelligent planning and constructive action in conjunction with the operation of normal forces." Urging a full inquiry into the causes of advancing prices, he said:

"A full and satisfactory explanation of prevailing prices is not possible on the basis of existing knowledge. Where the food supply is located, who owns it, what may be the difficulties of securing it, whether the local market conditions are due to car shortage, whether there is artificial manipulation or control, no one can state with certainty. It is essential that we have the facts, not only because of the light they might throw on present conditions, but also because they are prerequisites for the working out of a permanent, just, and economical system of marketing. The investigation directed by the President ought to be made promptly and Congress ought to give the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Agriculture the necessary funds."

Deplores Nation's Waste.

Limitation of waste in the kitchen, Secretary Houston pointed out, would do much toward affording partial and immediate relief from oppressive prices.

"As a nation," he added, "we seem to have a disdain of economizing. Of course, the waste in families of very limited means is slight, but in families of moderate and ample means is considerable. Even if the estimate of $700,000,000 waste in the country, as prepared by our experts, is cut in half, it would still leave an enormous waste."

Prices must be maintained at a certain level or farmers would not increase their output, Mr. Houston said, and either the Government or the community must guarantee a reasonable price.

"Those who are urging that the farmers be induced greatly to increase their acreage beyond that which their own judgment indicates," he said, "know very little about the psychology of farmers or about the fundamental necessities of the situation."

There is no need of alarm over reports of a food shortage, the Secretary believes, because crops generally, with the exception of grain and potatoes, were as large or larger than the five-year average.

"It is evident," Secretary Houston continued, "that the public has failed to look at all facts involved, especially in the case of wheat. The wheat crop for the current year was reported to be 640,000,000 bushels, against a five-year average of 728,000,000 and the record crop of 1915 of 1,026,000,000. Apparently the public has compared the crop of 1916 solely with the record crop of 1915, and failed to take into account the unusually large carryover from that year into the present year of 164,000,000 bushels or more.

Explains Export Situation.

"Furthermore, the public's attention has been fixed on the large exports of the two years immediately following the outbreak of the war. The exports of wheat in normal times are approximately 105,000,000 bushels. The year preceding the war the exports were 145,000,000. In 1914-15 they were 232,000,000, and in 1915-16, 245,000,000. Looking only at the crop of 640,000,000 bushels and having in mind the possibilities of exports as suggested by the figure of 232,000,000 for 1914-15, the public naturally apprehended there would be a lack of bread. Dealers and others became unduly excited.

"The total available supply, including both the grain and carryover, aggregating 804,000,000 bushels—part of which it should be said, was not suitable for milling purposes—should have been considered as well as the relatively small exports for the first six months of the current year. Up to the first of January exports were only 97,000,000 bushels, and they have tended to decrease partly on account of the disturbed shipping conditions since the first of January. Our normal domestic needs for wheat for human food, for seeding purposes, and for a reserve to carry over into the next year require 640,000,000 bushels. As I have stated, the total year's supply is 804,000,000 bushels. This would give us an available export surplus of 164,000,000 bushels."

The Secretary pointed to an increasing meat supply and to a largely increased acreage of wheat last Fall, and predicts a large increase this Spring. A big yield on this acreage, he says, should give the country a 1,000,000,000 bushel wheat crop.

ASKS NEW SCHOOL REGIME.

Labor Conference for Elective Board; Hits at Rockefeller Power.

Organized labor believes that an elected instead of appointed Board of Education would improve the city's scholastic system, according to a report to the General Welfare Committee of the Board of Aldermen, made by Peter J. Brady, Secretary of the Conference of Organized Labor on Industrial Education, at an Aldermanic public hearing yesterday. The report sets forth:

"We believe that educational policies should be free from both the control of politics and the sinister influence of those great foundations created as a result of ill-gotten wealth. Instead of the Board of Education being subservient to the city administration, we favor a small elective board, with financial independence. No appeal of economy can possibly justify the deplorable conditions such as exist in our schools today. Despite gross extravagance in other fields, the present city administration has deliberately refused to appropriate money demanded by the school workers."

References to "imported experts" and charges that politics "honeycombed" the present Board of Education took up much of the report.

Bird S. Coler added another chapter to his charges concerning the Rockefeller activities by declaring that Mr. Rockefeller, "through his agents," was practically trying to capture the country. Mr. Coler's view was that the plan was to obtain control of the schools, train the children that the ideals of democracy were all wrong, and thus when they grew up they would be willing to vote in a new order of government. He alleged that employes of the Rockefeller Foundation acted "like Russian Grand Dukes."

SENDS SPEEDER TO JAIL.

No Fine Alternative for Tony Batto, a Second Offender.

Magistrate House in the Traffic Court yesterday imposed a prison term of ten days on Tony Batto, 22 years old, of 1,485 Southern Boulevard, the Bronx, who pleaded guilty to speeding as a second offender. Batto admitted that he had been going at the rate of twenty-six miles an hour in Eighth Avenue, between 110th and 115th Streets, on Feb. 17, when caught by Sergeant Wench of the Traffic Squad.

Magistrate House, in imposing the prison term, without the alternative of a fine, said:

"You are one of those who do not appreciate decent treatment. I don't like to make examples of people, but I shall do so with you, and sentence you to the City Prison for ten days."

This was the first trial of a person charged with speeding after warnings by the Police Department. Deputy Commissioner Frank A. Lord and Inspector Thomas Myers in charge of the Traffic Squads were in court and expressed satisfaction.

'LADY FROM MONTANA' TALKS

Miss Rankin Gives Her Views on Government at Carnegie Hall.

Miss Jeannette Rankin, who will be officially recognized by the Speaker of the next House of Representatives when she takes her seat in Washington as "the lady from Montana," spoke on "Democracy and Government" last night in Carnegie Hall to an audience composed mostly of suffragists. Miss Rankin's lecture related to conditions in her native State and to woman suffrage, child welfare, and industrial questions, and did not touch upon conditions which will confront the next Congress.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, who was asked to attend, but could not, sent a letter in praise of the Republican Party, upon whose ticket Miss Rankin was elected. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who presided, introduced Miss Rankin as one of the seven independent members of the next Congress who will be the balance of power.

Those who attended out of curiosity to see the first Congresswoman saw a pleasant-faced young woman, dressed in a white evening gown with mouse-colored trimming. She spoke easily, without notes, and discussed the present day political machinery with the ease of an old-time politician. Her hearers predicted after the meeting that the fact that she was a woman was not the only reason why her appearance in Congress to speak on different measures would attract attention.

"Some reports have had it that I campaigned the State on horseback," she said last night. "As a matter of fact, I traveled on trains and automobiles. I took one trip of 400 miles across the Rockies on an electrified train."

The Colonel's letter to Miss Rankin said:

Sagamore Hill, March 1, 1917.

Dear Miss Rankin: I wish I could be present at your lecture; as that is impossible, let me wish you all success; I most earnestly hope that you, and those like you, will make and keep the Republican Party loyal to the spirit of Abraham Lincoln, and in very truth the party of nationalism and genuine democracy; the party which stands for the rights of every man, woman, and child within our national borders, and which, in return, exacts from every full grown man and woman the fullest performance of duty to the nation both in peace and in war; the party which is to make this nation the land where love and justice go hand in hand; which stands for fair play within our own borders; for insistence upon our rights as against any nations which wrong us, and for the prepared strength, spiritual and material, which will both make us do justice ourselves to all weaker nations and enable us to insist upon justice being done by the strong to the weak. In other words, both our nerves to do, and to demand that others do, international duty in the spirit in which men who are both strong and just behave in their relations with their fellows. With all good wishes, sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

RAN AWAY, DIES A SOLDIER.

George Corvinus, Jr., Son of Jersey Parents, Killed in France.

A few lines in a cable dispatch in a New Jersey paper brought yesterday to Mr. and Mrs. George Corvinus of 1904 Twelfth Street, West New York, the news that their only son, George, Jr., had been killed in action while fighting in the British Army on the French front. It was the first real news they had received of their son since six years ago, when he ran away rather than go to college.

Young Corvinus was 22 years old. Only once since he ran away had his parents heard anything about him and that was several years ago, when it was indefinitely reported to his father that he had been seen in Canada. It is believed that he enlisted and went to France in one of the Canadian armies.

When Mrs. Corvinus learned of her son's death she fainted.

GERMAN EMPEROR SICK.

Has a Severe Chill and Is Forced to Remain Indoors.

LONDON, March 2.—The German Emperor is suffering from a severe chill, according to a Berlin report received by the Exchange Telegraph Company by way of Amsterdam. It is said that the Kaiser is compelled to remain indoors, but receives the Ministers and communicates daily with Headquarters.

The dispatch says that the patient's condition does not cause anxiety, but that his doctors insist on great caution.

When Housework Is Burdensome

when you tire easily and nerves are excitable, you need medicinal food—not drugs or stimulants.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is rich in food value; it supplies the very elements to enliven the blood, restore strength and the courage of health.

Avoid Alcoholic Substitutes.

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J. M. Gidding & Co.

Last Prices of the Season—on Furs and Winter Apparel.

Fur Coats at $150, $195, $225, $350, $575 to $950
Formerly $225, $395, $595 to $1,750.

Fur Sets at $35, $65, $85, $125, $450 to $1,800
Formerly $75, $125, $245 to $3,000.

Separate Muffs—Reduced to $18, $25, $35, $55, $75

Capes and Stoles—Reduced to $55, $75, $95 to $395

Gowns—Originally $95 to $225—at $45 & $75

Wraps—Originally $225 to $400—at $125 to $195

Coats—Originally $135 to $250—at $75 to $95

(Small groups—few garments of a kind—selection not guaranteed)

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

Announce a Most Remarkable Display and Sale of

$50,000 Worth of Men's Shirts

In which are represented the most exquisite cotton fabrics and silk cloths produced for Spring by the best known looms of Europe and America.

Cotton Shirts: $1 $1.50 $2 $2.50
Silk Shirts: $2.95 $3.95 $4.95 $6.15

ALMOST every mill of importance has contributed to this great exhibition, the rare beauty of the fabrics reflecting the highest achievement of the weaver's art. Practically every staple and novelty Shirting obtainable is well represented in a diversity of patterns and color combinations which is nothing short of phenomenal. At each price the showing of *new* fabrics is such as to tempt the most critical.

The Colors are Guaranteed Fast

The Tailoring is beyond criticism

¶ The matching of stripes, the finishing of buttonholes, and every little detail in the making has been executed with extreme care. These shirts were not made to equal but rather to excel what is usually offered at these prices.

In Cotton Shirts—Oxonian Cloth, Linette, Saxcloth, Radioux, Soie Brilliant, Cannelle Cloth, Crepe Jacquards, Madras.

In Silk Shirts—Heavy Tub Silks, Broadcloths, Japanese Mummy Cloth, Crepe de Chines, Soie Brilliant, Silk Poplins, Silk Jersey.

Of Importance to Men of Extra Size

¶ We now have a special section in which will be found shirts made especially for men of extra size. Sleeves are just the correct width and the body of each garment is unusually roomy. The selection of fabrics and patterns will be found most complete. *Main Floor.*

JAPAN

The Industrial Expansion

of Japan is shown in the fact that the paid up capital of her industries, which was eighty millon dollars in 1904, increased more than five times in ten years, and amounted to more than four hundred millions in 1914.

Thirty per cent of Japanese exports are brought to the United States. Twenty-seven per cent of her imports come from the United States. Of silk alone over a hundred million dollars' worth is sent to America annually—twice as much as three years ago.

American business men should communicate with the Japan Society. This Society places at your disposal its Trade, Travel and Lecture Bureaus, its News Service, Publication Department, and its Trade Bulletin.

Here you will find the information and advice you have been seeking, which tomorrow or today may prove invaluable, whether you are interested in trade, investment, travel or study.

How may we serve you?

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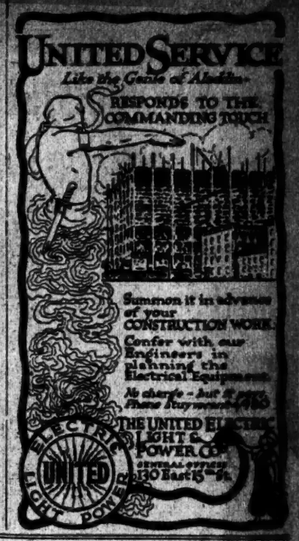

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BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

Another Phenomenal Sale of

Books of Standard Authors In Sets

SO ENTHUSIASTIC was the response a week ago when we announced the winter Sale of Books in Sets that we have drawn on reserve stocks and continue the sale tomorrow. The values are so great that we will not guarantee how long the Sets listed will be obtainable, for in some cases we now have but one or two of a kind.

Prices are far below those current today, for there have been many increased costs since these were purchased.

Title.	Vols.	Binding	Price
Arabian Nights	4	cloth	$3.25
Aldrich	9	½ lea	$9
Aldrich	9	½ calf	$9.90
Aldrich	9	cloth	$6.75
Austen	12	cloth	$8.50
Balzac	18	cloth	$9.50
Balzac	18	½ calf	$19.80
Dickens	15	cloth	$13.50
Dickens	40	cloth	$15.75
Dickens	15	½ lea	$12.50
De Maupassant	8	¾ lea	$8.75
De Maupassant	17	cloth	$17.50
Dante	4	½ calf	$4.40
Emerson	5	½ calf	$5.50
Emerson	5	cloth	$3.50
Emerson	5	½ lea	$5.95
Fielding	7	cloth	$5.75
Flaubert	10	cloth	$5.95
Hugo	10	½ lea	$6.25
Hugo	10	½ calf	$11
Hawthorne	10	cloth	$7.25
Hawthorne	10	½ calf	$11
Lamb	5	½ lea	$5.50
Kipling	6	¾ lea	$6.95
Kipling	10	½ lea	$12.50
Lincoln	8	cloth	$9.75
Muhlbach (Napoleonic Romances)	5	cloth	$3.50
Frederick the Great Romances, Muhlbach	4	cloth	$2
Poe	6	cloth	$3.25
Pepys	4	½ calf	$4.40
Plato	4	½ calf	$4.40
Plato	4	½ lea	$3.75
Smollett	6	cloth	$3.25
Stevenson	10	cloth	$7.50
Stevenson	10	¼ calf	$11
Shakespeare	10	cloth	$3.75
Shakespeare	6	cloth	$3.00
Shakespeare	6	½ lea	$6.75
Shakespeare	40	½ lea	$8.75
Thackeray	10	buckram	$3.25
Wilde	15	cloth	$14.50

The Hearthstone Library
6 Volumes—Cloth Binding
Novels by Grace S. Richmond in uniform binding.
Special, $2.75

Works of Charles Dickens
15 Volumes—Half Leather Binding
Illustrated edition, substantially bound, well printed on good paper.
Special, $12.50

The Motor Travel Library
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Novels by C. N. and A. M. Williamson, uniform binding.
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Works of Guy de Maupassant
17 Volumes—Purple Cloth Binding
Illustrated subscription edition, bound in purple cloth, with paper labels.
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Full Limp Leather Sets
Extremely popular editions of famous works, in the same style, in which may be found Kipling, O. Henry, Mark Twain, Stevenson, etc., at moderate prices.
Dickens—40 volumes in full flexible leather, printed in large type on thin paper $27
Muhlbach—20 volumes, in full flexible leather $22.50
Smollett—6 volumes, in full flexible leather $4.50

Main Floor, Livingston Street.

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33rd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.

Interesting Reading—

$17.50 Today for Men's Suits and Overcoats

Originally priced at higher figures, but now at $17.50 to effect a speedy disposal in preparation for incoming Spring and Summer stocks.

These suits and overcoats at $17.50 are the sort you will wear for several weeks to come. Besides, considering the anticipated cost of garments next season, buying at $17.50 now is a good investment.

All sizes. Many styles. Many fabrics.

GIMBELS MEN'S STORE—Fourth Floor

BANKER ASKS COURT TO FORBID LOVE SUIT

Butts Tries to Enjoin Action by His Wife Against Mrs. Braxmar and Daughter.

FIRST PROCEEDING OF KIND

Alienation Suit Is for $150,000 Damages—Husband Demands $50,000 from Wife Who Files It.

George W. Butts, Vice President and principal stockholder of the Hudson Trust Company of Hoboken, whose affections are valued at $150,000 in a suit brought by his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Butts, against Mrs. Minnie A. Braxmar and her daughter, Miss Bessie Braxmar, started suit in the United States District Court yesterday to restrain all the parties to the alienation suit. The case was said to be the first of its kind ever filed here.

Through his attorney, James N. Catlow, Butts asks that Mrs. Butts and the Braxmars be restrained from prosecuting the alienation action, that his wife be enjoined from "prosecuting any other action having for its object the molestation of the plaintiff herein," and that she pay him $50,000 damages.

Mr. Butts sets forth that he was married to Elizabeth A. Butts in Jersey City on April 20, 1902, and that for several years his life with her was "rendered unhappy, uncomfortable, and unoongenial" because she falsely accused him of being attentive to other women. This treatment, he avers, made him ill, so that he was unable to transact his banking business. For this reason he was compelled to "evade the society" of his wife for a considerable time prior to Jan. 10, 1916, the day on which she filed suit in New Jersey for a separation, alleging that in July, 1915, he took Mrs. Braxmar, her daughter, and a niece on a yachting cruise. It was also alleged that after he had returned from the cruise he became "harsh and abusive toward his wife," and frequently told her that he had lost all affection for her. Under these conditions, Butts said, he separated from his wife.

To protect him from his wife's "society and molestation," he said, he entered into a separation agreement by which she accepted $50,000 in lieu of all further claims on him and agreed not to molest him further.

Butts says that in violation of the agreement his wife has attempted to see him, has written letters stating that she was in poverty, has complained that she couldn't "afford sufficient food to nourish her," and finally brought the alienation suit, making false allegations against him and the Braxmars. He says his wife's action in bringing the suit has caused him to lose the respect and good will of his business and social friends, and that the sole purpose is to obtain further payments from him and the Braxmars.

The plaintiff says finally that he is advised by his attorney that he has no standing in the alienation suit and cannot intervene in that action "for the purpose of defending his character."

Col. Charles H. Hitchcock Retires.

Colonel Charles H. Hitchcock, First Infantry, N. G., N. Y., second in seniority as a regimental commander in the State, whose headquarters is at Binghamton, has been put on the reserve list at his own request. He holds the brevet of Brigadier General, and has been a member of the National Guard nearly thirty-five years. Major Gen. O'Ryan has written him a complimentary letter on his record an an officer.

TRY BOUCK WHITE FOR BURNING FLAG

Minister, as His Own Lawyer, Quizzes Jurymen as to Their Moral Courage.

ARRAIGN 10 OF FLOCK, TOO

Defense Expected to be That the "Melting Pot" Incident Was a Holy Ceremonial.

The Rev. Bouck White, pastor of the Church of the Social Revolution, and ten of his followers who assisted the minister in a ceremony held in the rear of the church at 125 West Twenty-first Street last June at which the American flag and the flags of other nations were burned in a "melting pot" were placed on trial yesterday before Judge McIntyre in General Sessions on a charge of desecrating the flag. White was his own lawyer, and Bernard Raymond appeared for the other defendants.

In examining prospective jurors Assistant District Attorney Alexander Rorke asked among other questions whether they believed in free love, knew Emma Goldman, or indorsed syndicalism, sabotage, or international industrialism. Mr. Bernard and Mr. White objected to this line of questioning on the ground that it tended to prejudice the jury.

"The Church of the Social Revolution, or the Church of the Internationalists, as it is now called, has never had any syndicalistic or anarchistic connections," White said.

"I will allow the District Attorney to ask those questions," Judge McIntyre said. "I intend to give the defendants a fair trial, however, so you need have no fears."

The defense was indicated by the questions asked by both White and Raymond.

"If it was shown that this ceremony was a holy one and that there was no attempt or desire on the part of the defendants to insult or desecrate the American flag, would you be willing to stand out against eleven other men in a jury to uphold your honest conviction of innocence?" White invariably asked.

"Have you ever had any experience in moral courage so that you could stand against those drunk with an abnormal, patriotic fever and uphold the truth?"

Besides White, the other defendants are Edward R. Ames, Louis Chertoff, Heinrich Weber, Rose Fein, Amanda Hult, Koso Sugiyama, Robert W. Davis, George Harris, Dominick Simisi, and August H. Henkel.

Four jurors were chosen yesterday. They were Charles Y. Meigham, foreman, an auditor of 320 St. Nicholas Avenue; Pierre Van Arsdale, real estate operator of 414 West 147th Street; Harry E. Vaux, a manager of 382 Wadsworth Avenue, and Phineas Bond, a publisher of 343 West Eighty-fifth Street.

The trial will be continued on Monday.

Kingsland Explosion Basis of Suit.

Mrs. Anna B. Smith, widow of Irving M. Smith, who was killed by an exploding shell at the Kingsland plant of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company on Jan. 18, filed suit in Newark yesterday against the company for $25,000.

SURE RUTH CRUGER IS IN HIDING HERE

District Attorney Believes That the Missing Girl Quit Her Home Voluntarily.

STUDENTS GIVE NO CLUES

Prosecutor Investigating a Man Who Is Known to Have Met High School Pupil.

The District Attorney as a result of his investigations has become convinced that Ruth Cruger, who disappeared seventeen days ago, is in this city, and that she left her home voluntarily. Students of Columbia and New York Universities who knew the girl were questioned yesterday by the prosecutor's assistants, but they did not throw any light on the reasons for her absence.

Mr. Swann directed Assistant District Attorney Dooling and a detective to clear up last night the connection with the case of a man, not a college student, who has been under surveillance for several days. Henry Rubien, the chauffeur who on Feb. 13 drove a taxicab in which the girl is now believed to have been a passenger, has seen the man who is under suspicion, and has declared that he resembled the girl's companion, although he could not make the identification positive. The suspected man, whose name has not been made public is known, according to the District Attorney's investigators, to have met Miss Cruger several times without the knowledge of her parents.

Richard Butler of 372 West 116th Street, a student at the School of Business of Columbia University, told the District Attorney of making an engagement to call on Miss Cruger at her home on the day she disappeared. He made the engagement by telephone on Feb. 7, but two days later was notified in a letter written by Seymour Many, Captain of the track team of New York University, that the engagement would have to be cancelled, because Miss Cruger's father objected to a visit from Butler, who had never visited the Cruger home before, unless he was introduced by an old acquaintance. In this letter Many said that Miss Cruger had spoken to him about it because she was too mortified by her father's attitude to tell Butler about it herself.

Butler said he had only met the girl twice—once at a football game between Columbia and New York University last November, when Miss Cruger attended the game with Many, and a second time several weeks later when he was reintroduced to her when she was with friends on the subway platform at 116th Street and Broadway. He said he had used the telephone to make the engagement to call after Many had told him that the girl was piqued because Butler had passed her once or twice on the street near her home at 180 Claremont Avenue without recognizing her.

Many told Assistant District Attorney Dooling that Miss Cruger had been in good spirits every time that he had seen her. He said that he had exchanged several letters with her, but had always destroyed them as he did all letters from girls. Many took Miss Cruger to the dance of the Wadleigh High School Alumni on the second of last month, and also skated with her several times.

The story of the cancellation of the engagement with Butler because of the father's objections was verified last night at the Cruger home, but it was said that Miss Cruger had not shown any resentment over the incident.

ASKS MASONS TO FIND GIRL.

Smith Thinks His Daughter Is Trying to be a Movie Actress.

Alexander Smith of 2,000 Seventh Avenue last night asked the Masons in all parts of the country to help him find his daughter, Margaret, 15 years old, who disappeared last Saturday night. Mr. Smith is a Mystic Shriner, member of Montgomery Lodge of the Masons.

Mr. Smith said he had heard from his laundress that Margaret met a young man at the Lenox Avenue and 116th Street subway station about 11:30 o'clock on Saturday night and that they had taken a south-bound train. He said he had also found that his daughter hoped to be a motion picture actress and had planned to use the name of O'Leary or Belmont. Detective Boyle of the Fourth Branch yesterday took to motion picture employment agencies in the city a photograph of the missing girl.

Defense Plan of Business League.

Abraham Wakeman, Secretary of the Business Men's National Service League, explained yesterday that in an announcement published Wednesday a false impression had been created that the league was not in favor of universal military service, but was agitating to obtain a "permanent army of adequate strength." He outlined the purpose of the league as involving a minimum of six months' military training to all young men, with a few exemptions for special reasons; additional training up to the age of 26, and nine years in the naval or army reserve.

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RECOVERY OF LOST ARTICLES.

Owners should not delay attempting to regain lost property. The best method is to telephone 1000 Bryant and insert an announcement in The New York Times.

Founded 1826 — *Greeley 1900*

March Opening Sale

Men's Silk Shirts

Has riveted the interest of the Men of New York—through sheer superiority of the textures and tailoring and provident consideration of price

$3.95

This is a sale where opportunity is on call for a profitable purchase for the future. The Shirts are tailored from heavy Tub Silks, firm of weave and high in lustre. They are patterned in the novelty stripes of the season, in color combinations distinctively impressive. A limited number of Crepe Silk Shirts will make the collection additionally attractive.

Shirts, madras and mercerized materials. $1.10

Pajamas, domet flannel and mercerized materials $1.10

Scarfs, Open-end Four-in-hands, silks and satins 75c

Fifth Avenue — *Ground Floor Direct Entrances* — *38th Street*

Boots for Men

Footwear of Style and Service

Novelty Boots

Lace styles, with Tan or Brown Kid or Buckskin tops and vamps of Patent, Dull or Tan Leathers $10.00

"The Creston"

A Walking Boot made exclusively for Lord & Taylor, in Black Calf and Black Kidskin $7.00

Direct Entrance — *Ground Floor* — *38th Street*

Advance Showing of Men's Spring Suits

$20.00 to $40.00

Fourth Floor

Lord & Taylor

38th Street — FIFTH AVENUE — 39th Street

To realize the humiliations which America is inviting—Read

The A.B.C. of National Defence

By JULIUS MULLER. Price $1.00 net.

It is a clear, unprejudiced statement of actual facts, supported by statistics and authoritative official declaration of our present resources, and what we NEED, and MUST HAVE, in order to defend ourselves.

THE INVASION *of* AMERICA

By JULIUS MULLER. Price $1.25 net.

Illustrated by twenty-one halftones from actual photographs of troops and ships in action, and three maps.

In a series of graphic scenes, the reality of which is INEVITABLE if the United States were attacked by a first-class power, the author clothes the grim facts of our present lack of preparedness in a living garment of realism and tragedy. The book is not a plea for militarism; it is the answer of military experts to the question, "CAN WE DEFEND OURSELVES?" Every fact stated can be checked by official figures from the reports of military authorities.

At all bookstores.

E. P. DUTTON & COMPANY, 681 Fifth Ave., New York

Men's Terry Cloth Bath Robes, Special, $2.95

Made of heavy Terry Cloth in Tan, Grey, Blue and Lavender Jacquard designs. Exceptional value.

Saks & Company

Broadway at Thirty-fourth Street

Genuine Split Walrus Traveling Bags at $5.75

Offered at this low price as a result of a special purchase. Full leather lined and fitted with high-cut, sewed-on corners.

Specially Planned for Today, a

Sale of Women's Crepe de Chine Dresses at $23.50

$23.50

An unusually attractive frock in chemise style, a skillful reproduction of a design by "Agnes." Fashioned of superior quality Crepe de Chine, artistically hand-embroidered. Skirt has panel back and front, and is pleated at sides.

A stunning frock for afternoon wear, in navy, Copenhagen blue, silver grey, taupe, wisteria, and black. Sizes 34 to 44.

110 Women's Fashionable Dresses Priced for Quick Disposal

Only one or two of a kind, but for those who find their size this is an opportunity of more than ordinary importance.

Dresses.....that were $45 and $49.50.....$29.50
Dresses.....that were $35 and $39.50.....$25.00
Dresses.....that were $25.00.....$14.50

The Perfection of Your Coiffure

is assured with one of these handsome, well-made hair pieces. Eighteen-inch switches of the finest quality naturally wavy hair procurable or half transformations are priced

Today at $3.95

Paris Styles for Spring

are all faithfully reproduced in a wonderful display of Saks'

$5.85 Wonder Hats

Just as long as we can produce hats of such unusual beauty and present them at this modest price we shall make a special feature of our Wonder Hats each week-end. Represented in the display today are:

Solid Black Hats in lisere straw. Large shapes suitable for street or semi-dress.

Chic Small Hats in fashionable close-fitting designs, trimmed with wings, burnt feather novelties, flowers and ribbons, together with a wonderful collection of the smartest styles shown at leading style centres for Spring, in the following colors: Sand, Pearl Grey, Purple and Gold.

The values are without precedent. Nowhere can such charming hats be duplicated at such reasonable cost.

Third Floor.

We shall feature today on the Second Floor

Spring Suits for Misses at $29.50

In the very newest Paris Modes

$29.50

Clever styles for the youthful Miss, suitable for present wear, displaying many exclusive style notes in pockets and belts.

The model *illustrated* is a particularly chic suit of Gunniburl, displaying odd-shaped pockets on both coat and skirt. Lined throughout with peau de cygne.

Other models are developed in Twills, Serges, Tricotine, Burella, Gunniburl, Soft Velours, and Wool Jersey.

Colors: Rose, Gold, Clay, Citron, Mignonette, Subdued Blues, Navy and Black. Sizes 14 to 18.

New Fashions in Misses' Frocks at $29.50

Important features of these new dresses are the lengthened waistline, straight and barrel-shaped skirts, and the slender silhouette effect. Trimmings are of embroideries in two-tone shades and self color, and bead embellishments.

The materials comprise Georgette Crepe, Lustrous Silk, Crepe de Chine, Pongee and Khaki-Kool, in rich pastel shades, together with Navy Blue, and White. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

The model *illustrated* is a copy of a "Lanvin" creation in Georgette Crepe artistically trimmed with embroidery.

$29.50

Misses' Spring Coats Today, $19.50

Reproductions of models created in foremost Paris shops, showing novel pockets, belts, and very attractive collars. Fashioned of Gabardine, Velour and Burella Cloth, trimmed with silk stitching. Colors: Quaker Grey, Shadow Lawn Green, Delf Blue, Gold, Rose, Navy and Black. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Girls' Washable Dresses at $2.95

Cunning sport, Empire, Yoke, Greenaway and Belted Russian models, in all the new shades of Pink, Yellow, Blue, Brown and in White. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

Spring Coats for Girls at $9.95

Exclusive Saks models in Wool Velour, Poplin, Serge, Gabardine, and Burella Cloth. Rose, Tan, Blue, Reseda, Stripes and Checks.

Smart Spring Suits for Active American Boys at $8.95

will be featured today on the second floor

Clever styles, excellently tailored by America's foremost specialists, in a wide range of fancy mixtures and navy blue serge. Sizes 7 to 18. *Extra knickers included.*

Also—Boys' Suits at $12.95

Extra Knickers included. Smart, boyish models in the newest and most serviceable mixture fabrics, including serge. Tailored with unusual care by specialists in apparel for boys. Ages 7 to 18.

Paris models, accurately reproduced, will be shown today in a special display of

Women's New Spring Suits at $29.50

In both regular and stout sizes.

The Coats are cut on straight lines in smart tailored, sport and dress effects, showing fancy collars, belts, novel pockets and touches of exquisite embroideries.

The materials include Poiret Twill, Gunniburl, Gabardine, Tricotine, Men's Wear Serge, Homespuns, Velour Checks, Oxford Mixtures, Silk Jersey and Wool Jersey, all beautifully lined with self color or dainty patterned silks.

Sizes from 34 to 50½, the selection of styles and materials for large women being unusually complete.

Fourth Floor.

FOR SATURDAY ONLY

Women's Waterproof Coats for Spring, $15

A most remarkable offering of fine waterproof tweed coats, in models suitable for travel, storm, or motor wear, showing convertible collars and new belts. Yoke and sleeves lined with satin. To be had in Grey, Green, and Tan tones.

A remarkable showing of

Dressy Spring Coats at $19.50

Up-to-the-minute in style and fabric. Made of Wool Velour, Jersey Cloth, Poiret Twill, and Fancy Mixtures, in the most wanted colors. Half-lined or skeletonized.

Also—An Important Offering of

Fashionable Spring Coats at $25

Delightful copies of higher-priced models, in ¾ and ⅞ lengths. Well-tailored in Burella, Wool Velour, Wool Jersey, Covert, Gabardine, Eponge. All sizes and colors.

Today—At Unusually Attractive Prices

Fashionable Skirts for Women

in the most desired models and fabrics.

At $6.95—Smart Sport Skirts in new pleated, flare and tailored effects, with new pouch or flap pockets. Developed in Wool Plaids, Velour Checks, Striped Fabrics, Serge, Gabardine and Wool Poplin, in a large assortment of light and dark colorings. Such values are most remarkable.

At $9.75—Dressy skirts in yoke, pleated and draped styles, with new shirred or inset pockets. Made of Taffeta, in plaids or stripe designs. Also in plain taffeta.

At $13.75—Attractive Box or side pleated, tunic and yoke effect skirts, made of plain or satin striped silk poplin, satin, and in plaid, plain or striped taffeta.

Waistbands in each model up to 36.

MENOCAL REFUSES OFFER FROM REBELS

President Says Independence of Cuba Is Not in Peril Because of Insurrection.

GERMAN CITIZEN ARRESTED

Friend of Gomez, Insurgent Leader, Said to be Implicated in the Revolt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, March 2.—That the Cuban rebels realize theirs is a losing cause is evidenced by the constant overtures to President Menocal from rebels here and the efforts being made by Dr. Ferrara in New York. However, President Menocal is determined not to give the rebels peace efforts any consideration until Santiago is recaptured. A friend of the President's said today:

"First, Santiago must be taken. After that, who knows how far the President's clemency will reach?"

But whatever concession will be made for the civilians in revolt, it seems certain that the soldiers, especially the officers who broke their oaths to support the established Government, will be tried for high treason. Rumors that the Government will agree to an armistice are denied, as the Government is confident it has sufficient forces to suffocate the revolution without much loss of time, and the punishment of the offenders will be left to the courts.

The Conservative Congressman, Wilfredo Fernandez, to whom Ferrara cabled an appeal yesterday to use his influence to stop the revolt, cabled to Ferrara tonight as follows:

"The President judges that the movement is conquered, and that order is about to be re-established. He does not see our independence endangered. He believes that you, who fear the nation is to fall, should make an example of sacrifice by submitting to the legally constituted Government.

"A military rebellion does not defend Cuban liberties. There is no liberty without the fatherland and in Cuba there is no right to appeal to revolution as revolution is not against the Government, but against the fatherland. I shall continue your friend. For this reason I desire that you proceed in such a manner that the future will rectify the judgments of those who in this hour of passions believe you a disturbing element of the Republic.

"WIFREDO FERNANDEZ."

A Judge today found a true bill on the charge of conspiracy and revolution against José Miguel Gomez and placed bail at $200,000. An embargo for that amount was ordered placed on all his properties. A German citizen, Paul Dreher, was arrested today on a charge of conspiracy. Dreher is an intimate friend of José Miguel Gomez.

HAVANA, March 2.—An apparently reliable report received here says that Rigoberto Fernandez, the Rebel Commander at Cienfuegos, has asked the commander of the American warships there to ensure his protection.

SEE PEACE IN CUBA SOON.

Liberals Here So Interpret Conferences with U. S. Officers at Santiago

Conferences between four United States naval officers, the United States Consul at Santiago de Cuba, Loret de Mola, rebel commander of that port, and Roberto Fernandez, commanding the insurgent forces in the province of Oriente, have been in progress for five days, and advices from several sources in Cuba yesterday indicated that a peaceful settlement of the uprising may be possible. The conferences, it is said, were begun at the instance of the American officers, who requested the Liberal leaders to make a definite statement of the causes and demands of the insurgent movement.

Dr. Orestes Ferrara, representing the Liberals here, said that the demands outlined were those which he announced here. These involved a revision of the last elections and the holding of new elections in certain precincts of Oriente and Las Villas provinces, where, the Liberals say, the Conservatives falsified the returns. An amnesty clause has been introduced to protect the Liberals now in arms.

Dr. Ferrara last night received the following cablegram from Fernandes:

"I am still in conference with American naval officers upholding our rights. Will let you know results. Condition of public spirit in our province very high. I have 5,000 well armed men with plenty of ammunition, moreover, 2,000 with medium armament and 3,000 with machetes. I am also provided with airplane, artillery, hand grenades, asphyxiating gases and a large quantity of dynamite. All the province of Oriente but Manzanillo, Bayamo, and Holguin is in our power.

The sugar mills and mining companies have been permitted to resume operations, and advices to sugar companies here yesterday indicated nothing but a shortage of labor.

Dr. Ferrara emphatically denied that German aid had been offered to the revolutionists through agents in this city, and said that had such been the case it would undoubtedly have been declined.

NAVY GETS MORE RECRUITS.

2,086 Men Enlisted During February —Army Records Broken in Chicago.

WASHINGTON, March 2. — Reports from all parts of the United States show that the recruiting campaign being conducted by the Navy Department is having greater results than at any time since the Spanish war. In twenty-six recruiting days up to Feb. 28, the roster of the navy was increased by 2,086 men; in one week the gain was 901 men.

The decrease in the number of men lost by discharge is being more than counterbalanced by new enlistments. The number of men in the service on Feb. 24—60,037—exceeds the prophecy of naval officers that on March 1 they would have 57,000 men.

CHICAGO, March 2.—All records for recruiting in a single month were broken in February by the United States Army in Chicago, it was announced today by Captain F. R. Kenney. Six hundred men from the city and vicinity were sworn in.

"We are getting high grade men," said Captain Kenney.

DEFENSE LEAGUE MOBILIZED

Four Thousand Members Meet for Drill in Brooklyn Armory.

Four thousand members of the Home Defense League, representing forty precincts in Brooklyn and Queens, assembled last night in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Sumner and Jefferson Avenues, Brooklyn, for their first mobilization since the league was organized a year ago. The men were reviewed by Borough President Lewis S. Pounds and Alexander M. White, who was appointed recently to take charge of the League's work.

The members were all in civilian attire, and it was announced that it would be ten days before the force could be uniformed. As each man arrived at the armory he was assigned to a space chalked out for his particular precinct. After the men had been told that in the event of trouble bringing another mobilization they were to go to the armory and "fall in" in the same order, the force paraded in company formation back of the Thirteenth Regiment Band.

NAVAL AID WORKERS NAMED.

Committees Ready to Enroll Vessels and Men for This District.

The committees named by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt to assist Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, Commandant of the Navy Yard and senior officer of the Third Naval District, in the organization and equipment of a naval reserve both of vessels and men in this district, were announced yesterday. Today the committees will establish headquarters in the Havemeyer Building, 26 Cortlandt Street, where also officers of the navy detailed to the reserve will make their headquarters, as will the Naval Training Association of the United States, which is devoting its energies to the enrollment of the personnel needed for the auxiliary fleets in the event of war.

The duties of these committees include the inspection and arming of yachts and other craft suitable for auxiliary service and the enrollment of men for the fleet, communications, naval bases, and aeronautics.

An advisory board, which heads the list of committees, is made up of Arthur Curtiss James, W. Butler Duncan, and Alfred R. Whitney, Jr. The committees are:

Yachts—George P. Baker, Jr., Robert E. Tod, George Cormack, Henry S. Beardsley, Stuart Davis, James D. Sparkman, Howard C. Smith.

Tugs and Other Auxiliaries—Eugene E. Moran, Walter H. Pollack.

Personnel—Captain J. N. Patten, Captain Luther E. Dow, Captain J. L. Wright, Vincent Astor, Timothy Healy, Captain T. R. Delahunty, William Greenough, Junius S. Morgan, Paul L. Hammond.

Chairman of Aeronautical Division, with authority to name ten other members of that committee—Alan R. Hawley.

Inspection and Appraisal of Yachts and Merchant Vessels—Daniel Bacon, David T. Warden, Captain S. E. Turner, Clinton Crane.

Naval Base and Sub-Bases and Equipment and Armament of Vessels—Andrew Fletcher, H. E. Boucher. (This committee will immediately take up the work of getting vessels in commission, installing radio equipment, mounting guns, and supplying the craft with ammunition and signals.)

Communication—U. N. Bethell of the New York Telephone Company.

Publicity and Printing—Walter S. Merriwether. (This committee will be increased to ten.)

Smuts Made a Privy Councillor.

LONDON, March 2.—Lieut. Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, former commander of the British forces in German East Africa and a member of the South African Cabinet, has been made a Privy Councillor.

Blindfolded you can pick

Club Cocktails

by a perfection in blend and a smoothness of wood-ageing practically impossible in the home-mixed variety

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Helpful Suggestions For Back Yard Farmers

VEGETABLE Gardening on a small scale, if properly done, will go a long way toward reducing the high cost of food next summer. The following books are full of useful information for those wishing to get the most out of their efforts in the garden. They show how you may successfully keep your table supplied with fresh vegetables at the cost of a little time, care and labor.

The Potato—*Grubb and Guilford*	61c
The Principles of Vegetable Gardening—*L. H. Bailey*	$1.34
The Manual of Gardening—*L. H. Bailey*	$1.79
The Farm and Garden Rule-Book—*L. H. Bailey*	$1.79
Gardening for Profit—*P. Henderson*	$1.34
A-B-C of Vegetable Gardening—*E. E. Rexford*	44c
The Back Yard Farmer—*J. W. Bolte*	89c
The Business of Farming—*Wm. C. Smith*	$1.79
Little Gardens for Boys and Girls—*Myrta Higgins*	98c
Farm Management—*F. W. Card*	$1.77
Soils—*S. W. Fletchers*	$1.77

Commuters may see these books at Macy's Order Booths, Grand Central and Hudson Terminals.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

WOMAN

By VANCE THOMPSON

A New Book by the Author of EAT AND GROW THIN

The book is so informing, so illuminating and so deeply searching that no one who wishes to be abreast of the times in the discussions of this most important question of Woman's place can afford to miss reading it. A picturesque and fascinating book that is bound to excite no end of controversy.

Price, net, $1.25. To be Published March 10th

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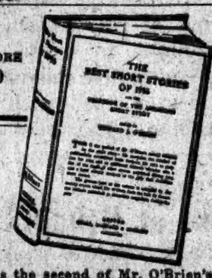

THIS is the second of Mr. O'Brien's annual volumes on the year's short story. An authoritative survey of the short story published, based on the reading of 2,700 short stories published during 1916 in 70 American periodicals. Contains text of the twenty best short stories, together with very complete index, essay on literary tendencies of the year, etc., etc.

At any bookstore $1.50 net.
SMALL, MAYNARD & CO., BOSTON

PIRATE BRIDGE

By R. F. FOSTER

The Newark Sunday Call says: "The first authoritative manual of this new variation of auction bridge. The rules of the game, the theory of the play and bidding, and historical and critical sketches by one of the foremost authorities in the world on whist and its descendants."

$1.50 net. (Postage extra.) *All bookstores.*
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Is the Food Famine Artificial? What Are the Remedies?

Hunger riots in New York, Philadelphia and elsewhere, in a period of unprecedented national prosperity, are startling enough to arrest the attention of City, State, and Federal Legislators. When women of various tenement districts of New York and Brooklyn began a campaign of riotous protest against the high price of food in the local markets, they upset the push-carts and barrows of the food peddlers, threw kerosene on the stock, improvised boycotts, and drove away intending purchasers. Hundreds of them marched to the City Hall and demanded food from the Mayor. Even if the charge is true that these riots were stage-managed and accelerated by agents of the Central Powers who wish to see Congress supplement Germany's submarine campaign by placing embargoes on the exportation of foodstuffs to the Entente Allies, they nevertheless emphasize the situation which bears down with special severity upon the poor.

The New York *World* blames the food speculators for these conditions and urges the State to exercise its police power and take over the food supply. From another source, the railroads are blamed, because they do not give food shipments preference over other commodities. And so it goes. Meanwhile, despite the fact that the country is within the shadow of impending war with Germany, the question of feeding the people of America is arousing vast interest.

In THE LITERARY DIGEST for March 3d, the leading article covers this subject from all angles and suggests methods of cure.

Other articles of great importance in the same number are:

The War to End This Year

This is the Declaration of Sir Douglas Haig, and is Concurred In by Russian and German Authorities

Where the Neutrals Stand
Uncensored News from Germany
Bleeding Poland
Some Needed Inventions
The Fearful Modern Song
The Classics Fighting for Life
The Unhappy Lot of Venice
Our Crippled Naval Red Cross
Will U. S. Join the Entente in Case of War?
Germany's Need of Victory
Does the "Melting Pot" Melt?
A Laboratory in a Suitcase
New Jobs for Women
More Mathematics Needed
Trying to Save England Her Masterpieces
The Movies as a Peacemaker

Many Humorous and Educational Illustrations

An Impartial Survey of Facts

This is an age of what President Wilson has termed "pitiless publicity." Everything finds its way into print and the vast quantity of matter with which our daily and weekly press is flooded is simply staggering to the man who wishes to learn the essential news of the day and yet dislikes employing a muck-rake or a fine-toothed comb to arrive at it. To this man and to the many thousands of men and women who feel as he does the weekly appearance of THE LITERARY DIGEST is a rare boon. Not only does it give him the news in an instantly accessible form, free from all unessential matter, but it quotes papers of the most widely divergent views upon all the vital questions of the hour; thus affording an unbiased survey of everything of importance that is taking place in the world. Here you get the meat of public events. The current number is a fine example.

March 3d Number on Sale To-day—All News-dealers—10 Cents

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Do the People Want War?

THE Zimmermann note requesting Carranza to call up Japan on the telephone and tell her to break with the Allies and make war on the United States, and offering to finance the fight from Berlin, is so absurd and childish that, if it is authentic, we have only one more evidence of the insane desperation of Germany. Her armies are surrounded. Her navy is bottled up. Her financial strength is gone. And now her last arm, the U-boat, is failing—as the record of sinkings and the rates of marine insurance in England prove. Germany is in a desperate situation and trying to drag the whole world into the conflict.

This ought to strengthen our determination not to be dragged in. Whether the Zimmermann note is authentic or not, the lesson for us is the same. We ought to be as little disturbed by it as Japan or Mexico. It is discreditable to Germany; it is nothing to anybody else.

The people of this country will be no more disposed to war with Germany because of the Zimmermann note than they were because of the war-zone decree. And we have substantial evidence that following that decree they were at least six to one against war.

The American Union Against Militarism sent 100,000 return postal cards to all kinds of people, asking them to write their Congressman whether they wanted to go to war to enforce our rights of commerce in the war-zone declared by Germany. The result, based on returns to thirty Congressmen from widely separated parts of the country, was a heavy vote for peace. The average was six to one against war. The lowest vote against war in any district was four to one, the highest eleven to one.

The people do not want this country to go to war.

Who does want the country to go to war?

The following quotation from the weekly letter of a Baltimore firm, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, sheds light on the question:

"WAR WOULD BE PREFERABLE"

"Regarding war as inevitable, Wall Street believes that it would be preferable to this uncertainty about the actual date of its commencement. Canada and Japan are at war and are more prosperous than ever before. . . . The popular view is that stocks would have a quick, sharp reaction immediately upon outbreak of hostilities and that then they would enjoy an old-fashioned bull market such as followed the outbreak of war with Spain in 1898. . . .

"The advent of peace would force a readjustment of commodity prices and would probably mean a postponement of new enterprises. As peace negotiations would be long drawn out, the period of waiting and uncertainty for business would be long. If the United States does not go to war it is nevertheless good opinion that the preparedness program will compensate in good measure for the loss of the stimulus of actual war."

In other words, Wall Street's first choice is war, and its second a great preparedness program. In the last two and a half years, Wall Street has sold two and a half thousand million dollars worth of war supplies to the Allies. But the Allies are now, to a large extent, making their own supplies, and Wall Street must find a new market. War with Germany wou'd be the surest means of selling these products to the United States Government. War is, indeed, "preferable," but a great preparedness campaign is the next best bet.

The forces in the United States that represent money power, and the great newspapers which these forces control, are urging the country to war. The people do not want it.

Abraham Lincoln said, "I am for the people—the people of the whole nation—doing just as they please in all matters which concern the whole nation." We say with Lincoln that "the people are the rightful masters of both Congresses and Courts." The people themselves will do the fighting and they will pay the bill, in death, in suffering, in sorrow, and in taxes to the third and fourth generations, the people who fight will pay.

Whether they are for or against war, the people have a right to decide, and no man and no condition of the world's affairs can take that right from them.

Demand of your Congressman a national advisory referendum before war is declared.

If you want to spread this point of view widely over the country, send money at once to COMMITTEE FOR DEMOCRATIC CONTROL (formerly Emergency Office), Room 1024, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City. It will be used for nothing else.

AMOS PINCHOT
RANDOLPH S. BOURNE
MAX EASTMAN
WINTHROP D. LANE
Committee for Democratic Control.

'MME. SANS-GENE'S' AIRS STIR AUDIENCE

Cries of "Evviva!" Mingled with Patriotic Outburst of Applause for "La Marseillaise."

FARRAR IN THE TITLE ROLE

Amato as Napoleon in First Performance This Season of Giordano's Opera Conducted by Polacco.

MADAME SANS-GENE. Opera in four acts. Libretto by Renato Simoni. Adapted from the drama by Victorien Sardou and E. Moreau. Music by Umberto Giordano. At the Metropolitan Opera House.

Caterina Bluebecher, (Mme. Sans-Gene)	Geraldine Farrar
Toinetta	Lenora Sparkes
Giulia	Rita Fornia
La Rose	Sophie Braslau
Lefebvre	Giovanni Martinelli
Fouche	Andrea de Segurola
Vitalgo	Max Bloch
Comte Neipperg	Paul Althouse
Queen Caroline	Vera Curtis
Princess Elisa	Minnie Egener
Desgenettes	Angelo Bada
Galeazzino	Riccardo Tegani
Lavoy	Robert Leonhardt
De Brigode	Vincenzo Reschiglian
Pasquale	Pasquale Amato
Roustan	Bernard Begue

Conductor—Giorgio Polacco

Giordano's opera of "Mme. Sans-Gêne" entered upon its third season in the repertory of the Metropolitan Opera House last evening. Mme. Farrar, Mr. Amato and Mr. Martinelli returned to the parts that they took in the first performance two seasons ago, which was the first performance "on any stage," and Mr. Polacco conducted, as he did last season. The opera has interesting and pleasing qualities—for many of which, if not most, Sardou's play is responsible—but it was not made for immortality. It had only two performances last season, and will no doubt be serviceable in the closing weeks of this one in diversifying the bills.

Mme. Sans-Gêne is not one of Mme. Farrar's best parts. Her petulance and impatience with the requirements of etiquette are overdone; and the innate character and force that brought about the washerwoman's rise are not sufficiently indicated. She gives the part great vitality, and there are, of course, many evidences of her dramatic skill. She sang well last evening and there were apt and engaging features in her representation.

Mr. Amato has an excellent opportunity in the part of Napoleon for his powers of characterization. He gives a close approximation to the familiar figure of the Emperor. Mr. Martinelli presented an acceptable impersonation as Lefebvre, an impersonation which he has improved since the first production.

The performance was conducted with great spirit and energy by Mr. Polacco and there was abundant applause from a large audience. One of the most spontaneous and stirring outbursts of it was at the close of the first act, where Giordano, after making use of a number of French revolutionary airs, introduces "La Marseillaise." Mingled with the applause and cheers were cries of "evviva." The staging of "Mme. Sans-Gêne" at this particular juncture had certain elements of appropriateness.

NEW BALLET FOR THE OPERA

H. F. Gilbert's "The Dance in Place Congo" to be Staged Next Season.

Henry F. Gilbert's new ballet, "The Dance in Place Congo," was yesterday accepted by Mr. Gatti-Casazza for production at the Metropolitan Opera House, where it will be staged next season. Its announcement is the first intimation of plans for another year, now taking shape in the annual renewal of contracts with artists and the search for novelties here in place of those brought from Europe before the war.

Mr. Gilbert, who was the late Edward MacDowell's first American pupil, came from Boston yesterday to see the opera director, and he said his ballet was suggested by a famous dance in New Orleans of a century ago, as described by the novelist, George W. Cable.

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THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY.

Mischa Elman Soloist at the Last of the Friday Afternoon Concerts.

Two audiences were hearing Brahms's second symphony yesterday afternoon at about the same time, for the New York Symphony Orchestra played it at its concert in Aeolian Hall and the Philharmonic Society in Carnegie Hall repeated its program of the evening before, upon which it occupied an unobtrusive place. It was the last of the Friday afternoon series of concerts.

Mr. Damrosch's performance of it was free in the matter of tempo modifications and also of dynamics; too free in places, although freedom is implied in the quality of many passages and modifications of tempo are indicated in the score which are necessary to give the music its effect of vitality and power.

Brahms was again represented on the program by his violin concerto, played by Mischa Elman. It is to this remarkable artist's credit that he should have the ambition to present himself in this composition, of which the achievement of a fine performance is one of the unmistakable marks of a great artist; for the processes of a mere virtuoso avail little in dealing with the music of its lofty character, and its beauty is fully revealed only by one who can enter completely into its spirit and move on a plane which the mere virtuoso cannot reach.

There was much that was fine in Mr. Elman's playing of the concerto. He has hardly shown more convincingly the broad and noble side of his art. And yet he has been heard to better advantage in other music than this—in music to which his style is better adapted. Something more of authority, of breadth, of serenity, is needed in it than he possesses, or than he showed yesterday. There were ample technical facility, sweeping and vigorous bowing, power and quality of tone. Mr. Elman was much applauded for the best features of his performance.

The program was begun with Berlioz's brilliant overture to "Benvenuto Cellini."

YALE CLUBS GIVE CONCERT.

A Pianologue "Afternoon Teas" the Novelty of Program at Waldorf.

A large and fashionable assembly greeted the Yale Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs at their concert last night, held in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria.

The program was divided into three parts, and the clubs had to respond to frequent encores. The quartet, consisting of P. S. Bush, H. Finley, E. W. Baker, and P. Shepard, was favorably received. "Patsy" Corbin, a junior, afforded the one novelty of the program by giving a pianologue, entitled, "Afternoon Teas." S. H. Clement was leader of the Mandolin and Banjo Clubs.

E. S. James is manager of the clubs' associations and Frank Maurran, jr., assistant manager.

AID THEATRE WORKSHOP.

Three Arts Club Players Give a Matinee at the Comedy.

Lady Gregory's "The Gaol Gate," eloquently played by Mary Rehan and Katherine La Salle, was the redeeming feature of the program of one-act plays given yesterday afternoon at the Comedy by the Three Arts Club Players as a doubtful benefit for the Theatre Workshop.

The other three episodes of the program were "A Dear Little Wife," a pretty Japanese trifle by Gerald Dunn; an appalling performance of Oliphant Downs's charming and periodically slaughtered fancy, "The Maker of Dreams," and "A Midsummer Dance Dream," a belated travesty on the recent dance craze wrought in Shakespearean characters and quotations; and made up for the most part of the inevitable witless parodies on the famous speeches.

Not on Red Cross Benefit Program.

The announcement that Sybil Vane and Aimee Victor would be included in the program of the Red Cross benefit to be held Sunday night in the Princess Theatre was incorrect, Alfred E. Henderson, in charge of the benefit, said last night. While both singers have engaged boxes any part they may take in the entertainment will be voluntary.

H. H. BENEDICT, 72, TO WED.

Patron of Art and Miss Josephine Geddes, 32, Get License.

Harry Harper Benedict of 5 East Seventy-fifth Street, former President of the Remington Typewriter Company, and Miss Josephine Katherine McGill Geddes, daughter of Mrs. J. G. Geddes of Hamilton, Ontario, whose engagement was announced last month, are to be married in this city on Monday, March 19. A license was issued to Mr. Benedict and Miss Geddes yesterday by the City Clerk at the Municipal Building.

Mr. Benedict is a widower, and retired from business. He is 72 years old, and is a well-known patron of art. Miss Geddes, who is 32 years old, is staying at the Waldorf-Astoria. She is a granddaughter of the late Dean Geddes, who was rector of Christ Church Cathedral in Hamilton for more than fifty years.

Miss White to Wed F. P. Warfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cornwell White of Meriden, Conn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ruth White, to Frederic Parkman Warfield of 185 Madison Avenue, this city.

Mr. Warfield is a lawyer of this city, a member of the firm of Duell, Warfield & Duell of Rector Street. He is a graduate of Hamilton College, class of '90. He belongs to Squadron A, and his clubs are the University, Union League, St. Nicholas, and Lawyers'.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Rosenschein-Rosenberg Engagement

Mr. and Mrs. Isidore Rosenschein of 1 West Ninety-second Street, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ida Rosenschein, to Louis Rosenberg of this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Josephine Simms Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Simms of Montclair, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Josephine Simms, to Franklin Mosher Baldwin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard DeWitt Baldwin of East Orange, N. J.

War Alarms Hasten Their Wedding.

Miss Hazel Porter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Grant Porter, and Lieutenant F. G. Marsh, U. S. N., whose engagement was announced last week, planned to be married next June, but owing to war's alarms their wedding will take place this evening at the home of the bride, 618 West 116th Street. Lieutenant Marsh is taking a post-graduate course at Columbia.

Arrivals from Bordeaux.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday from Bordeaux on the Touraine were:

E. Brady, Robert Cowan, David Crockell, Captain Gruenfuhs Fortescue, Count Eugene d'Harcourt, G. S. Jefferies, Mrs. W. Minor, J. Macdonald, Louis Rayner, Frank Smith, Richard Tenner, and L. W. Warner.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Governor Whitman was a member of a theatre party that witnessed the performance of "Pals First" last night at the Fulton.

A. H. Woods, who has confined his activities recently to the drama, will produce a new musical comedy by Paul Potter this Spring. It is called "The Girl from the Trenches."

Three hundred residents of the Ridgewood section of Brooklyn attended last night's performance of the Century revue as a compliment to Gus Van and Joe Schenck.

Minna Gale Haynes has canceled her tour of dramatic recitals to join the cast of the Comedy Harris production of "A Tailor Made Man," which will begin an engagement next week in Boston.

Alice Fleming has been engaged for an important role in Joseph Noel's drama, "The Pawn."

The 150th performance of "Old Lady 31" will take place tonight at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre. During the engagement none of the principals has missed a single performance.

Julia Marlowe will be a member of a box party at the Garrick next Monday night for the first local performance of E. H. Sothern's new comedy, "Stranger Than Fiction."

BIGGEST ZOO CARGO SINCE WAR BEGAN

Shipload of Strange Beasts, Birds, and Reptiles In from South America.

SIXTY BOA CONSTRICTORS

Double-Jointed Fore-and-Aft Monkeys, with Crinkly Bones That Crack as They Walk.

Ferdinand Bartels, the South American traveler, returned yesterday on the United Fruit steamship Carrillo from Colombia and Brazil with the largest collection of birds, animals, and beasts that has been brought to this country since the war began. The collection is intended for his brother, Henry Bartels of 72 Cortlandt Street.

In the sixty big cases, stored on the afterdeck of the steamship, were sixty boa constrictors from the great forests of the Amazon and the Orinoco, ranging from ten to forty feet in length from the tip of their fangs to the spike of their tails and 180 monkeys of all kinds, from the pink-eyed gazuka of the wild Atavapo to the black demon spider monkey of the almost unexplored forests of Colombia. These monkeys are double jointed in all their limbs, and can go astern, Mr. Bartels said, as fast as they can go ahead. They have big yellow eyes with red centres, and are all fur and orinoky bones, which crack as they walk and make the Indian children cry in their sleep.

In addition, Mr. Bartels brought two South American ocelots, two rare sun-eaters, whose tongues work so while they sleep; a South American "paca," or wild pig; 300 parrots and marmosets, singing lizards, cranes, big iguanas, which walk on the banks of the Orinoco at Kikara and bark at the Indians in the canoes on the river; a sloth bear, very rare; numbers of gray mice, and a four-legged hen from the upper reaches of the Amazon.

Mr. Bartels also brought a purple-crested wailing Chuddar-Chuddar from the forests of Omgungs on the Rio Negro. The chief peculiarity of this tall, long-legged, melancholy bird is to spend the day stealing eggs and food from the wild birds which inhabit that remote region.

At midnight's lonely hour he wades into the middle of the tropical streams and expresses repentance of the evil deeds committed during the day by uttering mournful cries; hence its name. Why the purple-crested Chuddar-Chuddar does this no one knows.

TRIBUTES TO W. B. HOWLAND

Prominent Men Eulogize Late Publisher at Memorial Services.

Memorial services for William B. Howland, President of The Independent Corporation, who died last Tuesday and was buried on Thursday at Kinderhook, N. Y., were held yesterday at the National Arts Club, 14 Gramercy Park. Tributes to the veteran publisher were paid in five-minute speeches by Alton B. Parker, Hamilton Holt, editor of The Independent; Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of The Review of Reviews; the Marquis of Aberdeen, Clinton Rogers Woodruff of the National Municipal League, Dr. W. H. Short of the New York Peace Society, De Witt Warner of the National Arts Club, and John A. Stewart of the American Peace Centennial Committee.

J. Horace McFarland, President of the American Civic Association, presided; Richard B. Watrous, secretary of the association, kept the minutes, while the Rev. John Wesley Hill, Chancellor of Lincoln Memorial University, gave the invocation and the final prayer. Telegrams praising Mr. Howland were received from Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Marcus M. Marks, Borough President; Judge A. T. Clearwater, H. E. Ferris, and Robert Donald, editor of The London Daily Chronicle.

Among the clubs and organizations represented were the Italian National Club, the State Reservation at Niagara, the American Institute of Graphic Arts, and the Aero Club of America, which was represented by Alan R. Hawley. Henry Woodhouse, and Augustus Post.

WARNS OF HIGHER FARES.

Public Service Commissioner Carr Fears They Will Come.

Public Service Commissioner Carr told the members of the New York Electric Railway Association at their twenty-second quarterly dinner last night that the expenses of the transit companies might in the end have the effect of forcing up fares on some railway lines. Mr. Carr said if operating cost continued to go up at the present rate, it would be necessary to educate the public to the necessity of allowing the roads to increase their earnings in the only way open to them.

A feature of the dinner at the Astor was a vivid world picture by Arthur Guy Empey, formerly a cavalryman in the United States Army and more recently a machine gunner with the British forces on the Somme front, of the intimate details of warfare from the point of view of the private. Empey has been wounded three times, and has received the Distinguished Service Medal.

BAR FLAG IN NEWSPAPERS.

Iowa Authorities Say Representations Violate Federal Law.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 2.—The Iowa Department of Justice today ruled that newspapers printing the American flag at the head of their editorial columns or in any other place were violating the Federal law.

The statute provides that no flag or representation of a flag shall be printed or stamped on any article of merchandise.

WIN MUSIC CLUBS' PRIZES.

Ralph Leo, Mrs. C. P. Thomas, and Miss E. Foster Take State Trophies.

The National Federation of Music Clubs announced last night the winners of its prize contests for New York State and for the Eastern States, held during two days past at Chickering Hall. The prizes for the Eastern States and for similar "district" contests carry with them a public appearance at the tenth biennial festival, to be held April 15 to 20 next, at Birmingham, Ala.

In the New York State contests, that for voice was won by Ralph Leo of the Institute of Musical Art; the prize for violin by Mrs. Caroline Powers Thomas, pupil of Christian Kriens and Theodore Spiering, and that for piano by Miss Enola Foster, who studied with Sampaix at Ithaca Conservatory.

Mrs. Thomas yesterday won also the Eastern district prize, as she had the State contest for violin. Miss Loughney, who led in the voice contest in Pennsylvania, a few weeks ago, was likewise a winner here, and Miss Dorothea Neebe of Philadelphia took the piano prize over contestants from Syracuse, Ithaca, and Washington.

Play of Negro Life by Negro Actors.

Mrs. Emelie Hapgood, who entered the ranks of the professional play producers recently when she presented Chesterton's "Magic" at the Maxine Elliott Theatre, has placed in rehearsal a play of negro life. The play will be acted by negro players. The play is by Ridgley Torrence, whose one-act drama "Granny Maumee" was presented by the Stage Society several years ago.

Mary Garden Off to Act in Movies.

Mary Garden, the American operatic soprano, sailed yesterday for Vigo, Spain, on the Spanish liner Alfonso XII, on her way to Paris, where she is to act in "Thais" for the movies. The singer carried a dogwood cane and wore a quantity of orchids.

Sixty members of the Russian Ballet, including Nijinsky and Mme. Lopokova, also sailed on the liner.

DEFEAT JUDGESHIP BILL.

New York Congressmen Join a Revolt in the House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Because the House passed the District of Columbia Prohibition bill under a "gag rule," a small group of New York and Boston Congressmen brought about the defeat today of an Administration measure for the involuntary retirement of Federal Judges. Sixteen Democrats, most of them from New York, voted with the Republicans against the bill, which was rejected 200 to 192.

The measure was desired by the Administration and had passed the Senate. It authorized the President to appoint an additional Judge in any district in which a Judge had reached the age of 70 years, had become partially incapacitated, but had declined to retire. It was understood that about seventeen Judges would have been named under the bill had it become a law. Representative Gallivan of Boston led the Democratic revolt.

The Judgeship bill was called up in the House two days ago, but the "dry" contingent from some of the Southern States feared its consideration might block the District of Columbia Prohibition bill. Accordingly, the "drys" sidetracked the Judgeship bill and called up the District measure. With the latter bill passed a reconsideration of the Judgeship bill was moved today, and the insurgents immediately rounded up a sufficient number of votes to defeat the Administration proposition.

"This Judgeship bill could have been passed easily a few days ago," said Mr. Gallivan after the vote today. "But certain prohibition advocates saw fit to displace it in favor of a 'gag rule' for the District Prohibition bill. The opponents of such tactics had their revenge today."

Democrats who voted against the Judgeship Retirement bill today were: Representatives Bruckner, Carew, Dooling, Driscoll, Farley, Griffin, Hulbert, Maher, all of New York; Gallivan and Tague of Massachusetts, Gallagher of Illinois, Moss and Rauch of Indiana, Sherwood of Ohio, Slayden of Texas, and Liebel of Pennsylvania.

All of these voted against the District Prohibition bill, except Representative Carew, who was absent, and Representatives Moss and Rauch.

$5,975 FOR CHINESE ROBES.

Llama High Priest's Garment Brings Top Price, $260, at Moore Sale.

There were two sales, afternoon and evening, of the Frederick Moore collection of beautiful Chinese robes from the Manchu Court at the Anderson Galleries yesterday, bringing returns of $5,975 for the 231 robes sold. There was a large attendance at both sales. Many purchasers were women laying in material for opera coats for another season and house robes. An unusual feature of the sale was the showing of the robes upon living models, young girls who wore the coats turning to exhibit them on all sides.

A. S. Lehman paid the highest price of the day, $260 for a Chien-Lung Llama high priest's robe in brick red, made of an exceedingly fine tapestry, with magnificent borders, phoenixes on a field of gold and other designs in gold thread. A Llama priest's robe in vivid blue silk, with the Imperial five-clawed dragon in the design, went to S. Bronson for $57, and to the same buyer went a dragon military coat in rich brocade, for $130, and an unusual Llama priest's coat with borders and many interesting designs for $135.

A coat in midnight blue, showing interesting Chinese landscapes in embroidery, went to P. Jones for $55; W. C. Dickerman paid $90 for another Llama priest's robe in olive green; a Chien-lung Buddhist priest's robe in rich brown went to J. B. Browning for $75, and a Buddhist priest's robe in Imperial yellow, the same period, went to Dr. Abram for $105.

The sale will be concluded this afternoon.

KIT KATS TURN MARTIANS.

Literary Lights Give a Pageant to Show How Another Planet Dresses.

Martians don't wear dress shirts without collars, nor derbies with evening clothes! That much was decided last night by a committee of the Kit Kat Club, holding its thirty-eighth annual "skeiter" in Palm Garden, when a man dressed in that fashion tried to get through the gate to lead the "skelter's" pageant of Mars.

The man might have been Irvin S. Cobb, but he lacked that wit's dimensions; and he might have been James Montgomery Flagg, but he lacked curving lines. They got by the gate all right. Mr. Cobb, so they say, wore a wide smile and carried a complimentary ticket; Mr. Flagg was waved in without inspection.

About 1,400 other "Martians for a night" managed to get by the committee with what they wore or didn't wear. William J. Burns denied that he had tried to get in without a collar, and asserted that he was disguised as a one-eyed Martian detective. Others who looked something like inhabitants of the war planet were Maximilian Foster, Gelett Burgess, Berton Braley, Will Foster, Herb Rath, Arthur Ware, Cy Nast, and Tony Sarg.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1917.

THE SENATE'S WAY.

The so nearly unanimous vote by which the Armed Ship bill passed the House proved that in the judgment of the immediate representatives of the people the national emergency exists. The Senate's path of duty was plainly in view. It should have amended the House bill by restoring the provision authorizing the President to employ such instrumentalities and methods, other than armaments, as in his judgment were necessary, and by striking out the limitation the House inserted in the insurance clause. The House would undoubtedly have assented to these changes restoring the measure to the form demanded by the President.

But no emergency, however serious, would constrain the Senate to waive its privilege and pride of debate, and so, actually imperiling the enactment of the bill, during the afternoon yesterday and for long hours of the night the Senate talked. It was needless, it was futile, but in some cases motives were imprudently disclosed to a watchful country. What possible motive save a desire to aid Germany could Senator STONE have had in contending for an amendment excluding from protection ships carrying munitions? Has he exceptionally good reasons for knowing that the sale and export of munitions is blameless, for in a memorable series of answers to his questions Mr. LANSING, over the official signature of Mr. BRYAN, long ago expounded the law and immemorial custom of the matter for his special benefit? He knows that JEFFERSON, when he was Secretary of State, declared that "Our citizens have been always free to make, vend, and export arms." JEFFERSON was a pacifist, but he was very much an American. Senator STONE is more German than American when he insists upon this limitation so hostile to the commercial interests and contrary to the usage of the United States.

The President asked from Congress the minimum of authority, only the power indispensably necessary to the accomplishment of his purpose of enabling our merchant ships to defend themselves against the assassins of the sea. To deny him any part of what he asked is to give notice to Germany that it has friends in the American Congress upon whose aid it may count to hamper the Executive in his efforts to keep open to our commerce the paths of the sea. There is but one construction to be put upon such conduct, and Germany will not fail to draw the proper conclusion. It is a direct encouragement to her to proceed to extremes of lawlessness and brutality that will compel even the Senator from Missouri to vote for measures conferring upon the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy powers far transcending what he now seeks to obtain.

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY.

It was characteristic of the Chamber of Commerce that it gave a cordial and candid hearing to the Governor of New Jersey to present his plan for co-operation between New York and New Jersey in the development of their common commercial interests. The Chamber had been compelled to oppose in court the New Jersey assailants of the common interest idea, but that was without disturbance of the Chamber's urbanity. Governor EDGE did not formally admit that it was impossible to divide the port and array the interests of one side of it against the other. He neither surrendered nor disavowed the plan which the Chamber is opposing. His proposal that "State lines should be obliterated" as regards commercial development is fundamentally inconsistent with the proposal that there should be a lower railway rate to New Jersey than to New York, and that New Jersey should profit at the expense of New York in that manner.

It is true, as the Governor remarked, that commerce disregards political boundaries. He rightly remarked, also, that the City of New York is losing nothing by the great gains in trade and population due to the construction of interborough bridges and subways. The city is losing nothing, or rather is gaining greatly, because the shifts are all within the city. If the outer boroughs had not been brought within the city, the interborough relations could not have been altered so profoundly without great objection, or perhaps not at all. Would New Jersey be so favorable to the proposal if the anticipated changes were presumably at its cost? Would New Jersey assent to proposals for creating a port of New York regardless of State lines in the manner that Manhattan submitted to proposals for the creation of Greater New York, at Manhattan's cost in the first place, although ultimately to its profit? New York is ready to be persuaded, but it may be excused for remembering that it has borne the burden of benefits in which New Jersey has shared, and now is asked to assist in bearing other burdens for the benefit of those who have been "negligent of their responsibilities," as Governor EDGE said.

Without prejudice to the proposal for co-operation, may it not be asked if for the present it might not be better for both New York and New Jersey that New Jersey should assume its responsibilities, and the profit from them, in the New York manner? The Bayonne Terminal project is an example. It is highly promising and fair twin to the Bush Terminal on the Brooklyn side. The more there are of such, the greater would the need of co-operation ultimately become and the easier would be the execution of such projects as the Governor now proposes. At present Governor EDGE has missionary work to do at home as well as in New York, where he is most welcome.

THE ATTITUDE OF MEXICO.

The assurances of Mexican officials that the German proposal has not been entertained and that there will be no check to the friendly relations between the de facto Government and the United States are not to be doubted. The unbroken confidence of our Government in the good faith of CARRANZA is encouraging. There must be reason for it. In an interview reported in yesterday's TIMES a Mexican of authority, who has occupied a semi-official place, expressed the belief that the First Chief is not involved in any of the German intrigues in Mexico, but seemed confident that some of his disloyal lieutenants knew of German submarine bases on the Gulf Coast. It is asserted, also, that some of the armed opponents of CARRANZA are under German influence.

Reports of the presence of German undersea boats in the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico are persistent and probably are not wholly imaginary. There may not at present be four or five; the apparition of one would justify the reports. We have had proof that Germany can get her boats across the Atlantic. Their commanders also know how quickly the presence of one can assemble a large fleet of American destroyers. The object of U-boat warfare in the waters adjacent to Mexico would be to prevent the shipment of oil fuel for the British Navy.

We are perfectly willing to believe that CARRANZA desires to cement friendly relations between the United States and the Government which he precariously maintains in Mexico. But if men appointed to important offices by him, and thus far trusted by him, are working in the interest of Germany against the United States, the peril of placing blind trust in Mexican good-will would be just as great. Active German intrigues began in HUERTA'S time. CARRANZA'S note of Feb. 12, if it was not directly inspired by German influence, certainly suggested to the other Latin-American countries a practical union against the Entente Allies. The election of a President will take place in Mexico a week from tomorrow. It is expected that a permanent Government will then be created. International relations should be simpler after that. But Mexico will still bear watching from this side of the border.

DEFENSIVE MEASURES.

The newly formed Council of National Defense, the institution of which was postponed year after year, in spite of the sound arguments of advocates of national defense, has already become an active and efficient body. The value of its influence in the present crisis could scarcely be overestimated. It is the central agency for the industrial mobilization of a country in which, until lately, thought had not been given to the need of quick transportation for large bodies of troops, provision for the conservation of food and supplies of all kinds in case of war, and the systematic employment of all the country's vast resources at short notice. All things considered, the transportation of a few more than 100,000 troops to the Mexican border was accomplished with reasonable rapidity last year, but hereafter there should be no such discomfort among troops in transport as the militiamen then endured.

The work of the Council constitutes the most important part of the present preparations for defense that the public knows about. We are permitted to believe, however, that much important work is under way, besides shipbuilding, that is not reported. The organization in New York of a branch of the Naval Reserve goes forward encouragingly. It is reported that men of the Quartermaster's Department have been making a systematic inventory of the resources of Long Island for defensive purposes, and probably investigations of this kind have been quietly conducted at other vulnerable points. All over the country the movement for defense has gained an impetus from the recent disclosures. There is satisfaction in knowing that we are doing something.

18 OUT OF 416.

It makes small difference that among the 403 members of the House who voted for the armed ship bill there were many who voted with bitter emotions, many who little liked the taste of the cup they were compelled to drink. That can be disregarded; the important thing appears the moment we ask the question, Why did these minority malcontents vote with the majority to uphold the American rights they have so often been willing to forget? Because, the answer must be, they were afraid to do otherwise; and if we ask what they were afraid of, the answer must be, "The people in their districts." So they know how the people stand, and by their reluctant votes they gave extorted but splendid testimony to the solidarity of the American people on the side of America.

It would be well if we could congratulate the thirteen men who stood out against the ship defense bill on the perverse courage of their convictions and their willingness to be made martyrs for a principle, but the coarse truth is that, as their colleagues in pacifism deserted the cause for a reason of votes at home, so they stood by the cause for the same reason. MEYER LONDON, the New York Socialist, and the only Eastern man who misrepresented the East by voting against the bill, did not misrepresent those who sent him to Congress, for they are the New York Socialists, and the New York Socialists as a body are for peace at any price. LONDON could not be renominated, much less re-elected, if he had voted for the bill.

Of the thirteen votes, four came from Wisconsin, and of these two came from Milwaukee, a city which distinguished itself the other night by holding a pacifist mass meeting presided over by its Socialist Mayor. The question how far Milwaukee is an American and how far a German city may become of more than academic interest in the event of war. At present it is enough to say that COOPER, CARY, STAFFORD, and NELSON represent a pro-German sentiment and the LA FOLLETTE faction of the Republican Party; that COOPER has fetched and carried for LA FOLLETTE so long that he would have small hope of continuance in office if he should desert him now, and that CARY and STAFFORD constitute the whole Milwaukee delegation in the House. They represent a city which is officially a Socialist and pro-German city.

BENEDICT of California comes from Los Angeles. He has been a member a little over two months, having been elected in December last to fill an unexpired term. It is California's misfortune that this accident in Congress should have got to Washington just in time to spoil her record, for otherwise California's delegation is unanimous for ship defense. It is not unreasonable to overlook this accidental circumstance and give California credit for a unanimous Americanism.

HELGESEN of North Dakota represents the pro-German element in his State, His two colleagues, YOUNG and NORTON, represent the straightout American sentiment of the State. HELGESEN trains with GRONNA, who represents the Scandinavians of North Dakota in the Senate.

WILSON of South Chicago, who has been in six Congresses and has made so little impression that at the end of twelve years his only committee place is on Agriculture, conciliated by his vote the Germans of Blue Island. LINDBERGH of Minnesota has made a record in Congress that sufficiently explains his vote. General SHERWOOD of Ohio, now in his eighty-second year, may be acquitted of anything but unreasonable persistence in the extreme doctrines that he has taken up in the last few years. As for Missouri, DECKER of Joplin and SHACKLEFORD of Jefferson City represent Bryanite constituencies of the hardshell kind. There remains DAVIS of Minnesota, concerning whose constituency we have no information.

Eight States contributed these thirteen misrepresentative votes: Wisconsin, four; Minnesota, two; Missouri, two; California, North Dakota, Illinois, Ohio, and New York, one each. The votes from California, New York, and Ohio can be said to represent nothing in those States; those from Missouri represent the last vestiges of BRYAN'S influence, that from North Dakota represents the Scandinavian following of Senator GRONNA, and the rest are simply votes given at the demand of German constituents, with an admixture of LA Follettism in the case of the four from Wisconsin.

"VIEWS OF PUBLIC POLICY."

The World "suggests that serious attention be given" to this passage in a letter of Attorney General GREGORY to Senator BORAH:

> The Executive Department alone cannot enforce the anti-trust law. It must have the co-operation of the Federal courts. I regret to say that a number of Federal Judges have been, and are still, apparently reluctant to enforce the Sherman act. I do not mean to charge that they deliberately attempt to obstruct the will of Congress. I assume that their views of public policy do not agree with those of Congress as expressed in the Sherman act, and that unconsciously they permit their own views as to what the law should be to affect their construction of the law as it is written.

The Attorney General's assumption is curious, in view of the habitual attitude of the Federal courts to Federal statutes. They take it for granted that Congress intends to pass no act in violation of the Constitution. They examine minutely and benevolently every act of Congress which they have to interpret. Time and again they have shown a large and liberal spirit in their construction of an enactment. It has been the steady tendency of the Supreme Court in recent years, for example, to sustain, even in the face of earlier decisions, the exclusive power, and even in some cases a partial surrender of the exclusive power, of Congress over interstate commerce. But it is the sworn duty of Federal Judges to "obstruct the will of Congress" if that will is written into a statute which does not conform with the recorded will of the people expressed in the Constitution.

The temporary whim, excitement, or strong popular passion of the moment may be embodied in a law, but if that law is repugnant to the Constitution "the views of public policy" incorporated in the Constitution must prevail. "The will of Congress" willing unconstitutional legislation gives way to the "original and supreme will" of the people, as JOHN MARSHALL called the Constitution.

THE TIMES suggests that the serious attention of Attorney General GREGORY, so concerned about "a number of Federal Judges" who will not go as far with the Sherman act as the Department of Justice wishes, be given to these words of the most famous of Federal Judges, the most potent builder and maker of government under the Constitution in the last hundred years and more, in the memorable case of MARBURY vs. MADISON:

> The Constitution is either a superior paramount law, unchangeable by ordinary means, or it is on a level with ordinary legislative acts, and, like other acts, is alterable when the Legislature shall be pleased to alter it. * * * Certainly all those who have framed written Constitutions contemplate them as forming the fundamental and paramount law of the nation, and, consequently, the theory of every such Government must be that an act of the Legislature repugnant to the Constitution is void.

That is the will which the Federal Judges are bound to obey, and sometimes they incur criticism by their inability to keep up with the zeal of those who read large implications into a statute in itself constitutional.

A NEW YORK CLAYTON LAW.

Before the effect of the Federal Clayton law is known, simultaneous efforts are made in many States to pass a similar "model" law, as the Federation calls it. In explanation of the bill at Albany its introducer, Mr. WHITEHORN, says: "My bill follows the lines of the Clayton bill. The object is to legalize the legitimate concerted action of labor." Why legalize what is legitimate? What chance would there be, or rather ought there to be, for the bill, if it legalizes what is and ought to be illegitimate? The Clayton bill made explicit reservation against being construed as altering the law of conspiracy in any respect. It, too, legalized what was legitimate, and, therefore, is mere surplusage.

It will do harm if it serves as the stalking horse behind which State Legislatures may be misled into doing what they would not do if the Federal law were not misrepresented. Under the rule of reason conspiracies of labor and capital stand on the same footing. There is neither prejudice nor favoritism for either. If favoritism and prejudice were to be established by law it would be a rule of unreason and no law. Under the modern law of conspiracy unions have suffered only when their acts were evil. Such acts are not altered in quality because they are done by labor. It is not necessary to forbid the courts to punish good acts. It is obnoxious to forbid the courts to punish evil acts.

If Mr. WHITEHORN'S bill ought to be enacted, it should only be upon a demonstration of its necessity, not upon an argument regarding its effect. The good it will do can best be made to appear from a demonstration of the harm done because there is no such law. There may be such cases. If so, they should be cited or the law should fall of passage.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

They Risk a Great Embarrassment.

Some German-American who is better endowed than the rest of them should warn the others that they are taking many and large chances of finding themselves in a most trying position. This they do when they apply scornful epithets to the Zimmermann note and insist that no German who was not either a lunatic or an imbecile could have written and signed it.

That is, indeed, an opinion to which the utter foolishness of the note, to characterize it mildly, does lend something of support, but one would expect the American friends and admirers of the great man in Berlin to refrain from expressing such an estimate of his mental condition, even if they thought it correct. Should it be proved even to their satisfaction—or dissatisfaction—that Herr ZIMMERMANN did write the note, they will have to make the intensely humiliating confession of being no more able than other people to understand the German mind as exemplified in its official, and especially in its diplomatic, phases.

And, after all, the obvious fact is that the note is either the work of a pathetically unwise German or the product of a dark British plot, and its folly is very far from making even probable that it has the latter provenance. A reasonably cautious German-American, before declaring it, on intrinsic grounds, a silly forgery, would deeply ponder two things—first, the likelihood that a man of President WILSON'S character and quality would vouch for the authenticity of a document like this one before he had taken good care to assure himself as to its origin, and, second, the frequency, in the past thirty-one months, with which eminent German officials have shown exactly the inability displayed in this note to realize that their own point of view is not that of all the world.

There is really nothing in either the duplicity or the absurdity of the Zimmermann note to justify denial of its ascribed authorship. It is not a bit more "impossible" that Herr ZIMMERMANN wrote it than that our neighbor the Staats-Zeitung would protest against the publication here of vivid accounts of the deaths that occurred in the Laconia's boats, or that its protest would be based on the ground that telling what Germany had done excited animosity against her. And the Staats-Zeitung did that!

A Slight Plea in Mitigation.

No sympathy will be wasted on a man who, in the country that certainly, and in the city that probably, has the best telephone service in the world, is deprived of that service because he habitually abuses "central" for its occasional—and inevitable—failures to attain perfection. Such a man deserves severe treatment, beyond question, and therefore nobody with a decent regard for the ordinary amenities of life will complain because the Public Service Commission has sustained the telephone company's decision permanently to withdraw its facilities from him.

Having said that, however, one can give expression to a lurking doubt as to the legality of the infliction by a private corporation of what, in theory at least, is a lifelong and severe punishment for an offense which, while of real gravity, can hardly be ranked with the crimes that are held to justify life sentences. In these days, the telephone, if not quite a necessity of existence, has come to be not much less, for without its help neither business nor social activities can be carried on with any degree of profit or pleasure. Whoever misuses the telephone, therefore—whoever does not join with his neighbors in making the best of its enormous advantages and convenience—whoever is not considérate and courteous in availing himself or herself of an invention which depends for its efficiency on the constant display of those virtues by all who have to do with its operation—that man or woman, if not quite an enemy of the human species, certainly is a nuisance to it and merits stern reprobation.

It does seem, though, that if the offender repents and reforms he or she should be replaced on the list of subscribers. It is the life sentence that gives something of a shock, just as does the announcement by the railways to their suburban patrons that if they misuse their commutation tickets they will be barred forever from buying others. In neither case does the penalty fit the crime in quality or proportion. But, lest misapprehensions arise, let it again be stated that there is no slightest intention here of defending people who display their bad manners or their lack of regard for the rights of others while "on the wire." There is a peculiar cowardliness about such conduct that makes it particularly offensive.

A Figure Largely Mythical.

Again there has been issued an appeal by General VON HINDENBURG for the Germans to supply more and better food for the war workers behind the fighting lines. This is, in effect, an admission that those thus employed are going hungry to an extent making for inefficiency, and it is a significant commentary on the official reports that Germany is getting along fairly well in spite of Great Britain's blockade.

Of course the appeal comes from HINDENBURG, not because he knows more about the situation and its needs than do the officials directly employed in dividing the available provisions, but because his name is expected to bring about submission to new privations. Probably it will, though there have been some indications of late that the General is not the popular hero he used to be.

He attained that status with strangely little reason, and he has been laboriously kept in it, perhaps because he was of not much use in any other rôle. His real achievements have been few and they are now remote.

From Webster and John Fiske.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to send you an extract from a letter of Daniel Webster:

> What the people of Massachusetts wanted, and your county among the rest, before the adoption of the present Constitution was free seas; free seas, on which their industry could be displayed and their national rights protected. * * * If your hardy and enterprising young man go eastward * * * do they not receive a positive protection and encouragement from the laws of the United States? If they take a wider range * * * do they not find that they are safely covered by the shelter of their flag, which no power on earth ventures to treat with disrespect?

John Fiske echoes this in these words:

> A Government touches the lowest point of ignominy when it confesses to an inability to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

AMERICAN.
New York, Feb. 27, 1917.

The Middle West Point of View.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If your Washington correspondent is correct as to the thirteen Congressmen who voted no, as reported in this day's issue, then it is both remarkable and noteworthy that they are from the Middle West with the exception of our Socialist member from this city. These members from the Middle West have no fear that their cities may suffer from attacks by submarines or warships. Further comment is surely unnecessary.

W. W. DREYFOOS.
New York, March 2, 1917.

BEFORE THE STORM.

A hush expectant falls o'er Freedom's land
Like that before the Summer tempest breaks!
The air is tense; not yet the swift bolt takes
Its flight from out the bannered clouds that stand
Portentous massed across the sky with strand
Of dusk that twilight of the gods now makes
Ere yet the Spirit of the Storm awakes
And bids the thunder roll its stern command
To all the cloudland hosts and sound the charge!
When swift the marshaled squadrons of the sky
Shall sweep o'er plains and o'er the mountains high
Nor stay their might at oceans' farthest marge,
Then winds of heaven loosed will drive amain
The coherts of the clouds, surcharged with rain!

H. T. SUDDUTH.

WILLARD WILL ACT AS MUNITIONS CHIEF

Railroad President Will Direct Commission to Mobilize the Nation's Industries.

MAY BECOME CABINET POST

Radical Readjustment of All Government Agencies Likely If the German Crisis Develops Further.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, tomorrow will be made permanent Chairman of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense. In this capacity he will have general supervision over the activities of this commission of seven business and professional men, recently created to mobilize the industrial resources of the nation in preparation for war, in active co-operation with the council, composed of six Cabinet members, including the Secretaries of War, the Navy, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce and Labor.

The far-reaching importance of the selection of Mr. Willard for this place in the present emergency has not yet been fully realized. Legally the Advisory Commission has no executive power; potentially it has at its command the information and the force to supply the nation with the same service now rendered to the British nation by the representative business men appointed to Mr. Lloyd George's Cabinet for the war reorganization of British industries. It contains the germs of a Government department.

In accepting the Chairmanship Mr. Willard is not becoming the equivalent of the British Minister of Munitions, but it is regarded here as unquestionably true that his new post carries with it all the functions of that office save the legal authority to enforce his recommendations. The belief is that the further development of the German crisis might result either in the creation of a special Cabinet portfolio, or, more likely, in an informal extension of power to him and his colleagues of the Advisory Commission, which would be equivalent to one or more additional Cabinet offices.

A step of this kind would not involve encroachment on the functions of any Government office now existing. There is reason to believe, to the contrary, that the Administration realises the necessity for preparation along entirely new lines, following the experiences of the European nations now at war, and that Council of National Defense is broadening out as rapidly as possible to catch up and co-ordinate all the various industrial threads which are necessary to the conduct of modern warfare. It is for here that as the situation develops it cannot fail to result in a far-sweeping reorganization of the whole American Governmental scheme.

Defense Plans Widening.

It is realised acutely here that under the American Constitution it is virtually impossible for the Government to adjust its Cabinet organization to war conditions in the elastic manner possible under the British system. There would be many obstacles to the immediate creation of new executive departments such as those provided for in the recent reorganization of the British Cabinet. By those close to the plans and development of the Council of National Defense, however, it is believed that in that organization lies a ready solution for the difficulty which can be adjusted to meet the needs of the situation. The political and industrial situations in the transformation will necessarily be gradual, but if war comes it is believed that the readjustment will be certain because the experience of the British Government has already shown that war cannot be successful without it.

Should the Government actually decide later to make any change in the formal organization of the Cabinet or to supplement the Cabinet with a new executive body, there is every reason to suppose that it would be done along the lines already mapped out by the Advisory Commission, and that it would be the commission which would be most likely to be entrusted with any new authority. It has even been suggested that the British idea might be adopted of appointing one or more "Ministers without portfolio" from among the members of the commission in case of war.

All the members of the commission, while serving without pay, have been devoting their whole time and energy in the last month to Government work. Mr. Willard's acceptance of the Chairmanship is not expected to result in his resignation from the Presidency of the Baltimore & Ohio, although he will be forced to turn over some of his duties as President of the railroad to other officials of the road. Mr. Willard himself has said that he has no intention of resigning.

Lloyd George's Methods Studied.

Recognizing that the problem which this nation has to meet is the same as that which Premier Lloyd George had to consider, the commission has taken pains to get information about the means which he adopted to meet it. Leaders in all branches of industrial organization have been called to Washington to advise the commission how to accomplish the purpose for which it was primarily formed—"the creation of relations which will render possible in time of need the immediate concentration and utilization of the resources of the nation." Herbert Hoover of the Belgian Relief Commission, when in Washington recently, was asked by the members of the Advisory Commission to tell them all he knew of industrial mobilization abroad, and all foreign reports which might throw light on the question have been most carefully studied.

The commission has endeavored to ascertain what each American industry could do in case of war to help supply the needs of the military forces. Minute inventories have been taken of manufacturing plants to ascertain their possibilities, and the kind of military supplies which they could make.

Lloyd George's first step was an industrial census, through which he found that watchmakers could make fuses, jewelry houses could manufacture periscopes, and manufacturers of textile machinery could make field-kitchens. The Advisory Commission is now seeking to supply to the Army and Navy Departments information of this kind regarding American firms.

Through the Executive Committee of the American Railway Association, 230,000 miles of railroads are already well on the way to organization as an auxiliary to the army. Great progress has been made on plans to put the physicians of the country in readiness to assist the military hospital service.

American business and professional leaders all over the country have co-operated with the commission. Those who have been in close touch with its activities believe that whether war comes or not, its service in co-ordinating the energies of the country will prove of value.

SPECTATOR ASSAILS BUTLER

Columbia's Head Criticised for Upholding Rule Which Barred Tolstoy.

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia is criticised in the issue of The Columbia Spectator which was put on sale yesterday for upholding the rule under which Ilya Tolstoy, who wished to lecture before the International Club on his father's writings, was forbidden to speak at the university. In an editorial The Spectator says:

"President Butler scarcely has struck a popular chord by his decision to retain the rule that gives a department head the power of censorship over matters relative to his department. No one can read the President's letter to the International Club without feeling that there is a lack of warmth and sympathy in every word. Granting that he has the right, one must feel at the same time that President Butler is exercising that right in a manner that lays him open to the charge of dogmatism and lack of consideration for the sincere wishes of the student body and a large part of the Faculty.

"This feeling is intensified when one studies the existing situation. There is one element on the campus that wants absolute freedom of speech, with no restrictions whatever. Their case was, of course, hopeless from the beginning. Another element agrees with President Butler that 'some one should be responsible for invitations extended to any persons, not members of the university, to speak here in any capacity,' but does not believe that the head of a department is in close enough sympathy with the students to determine the responsibility.

"They recognize the fact that the university may find it necessary at times to exercise that right, but they do not want it done with a mailed fist or with the crushing coldness of an autocrat. Both of these elements President Butler has seen fit to ignore."

FIGHT ON HEALTH INSURANCE

National Civic Federation Will Oppose Mills Bill at Albany.

The Social Insurance Department of the National Civic Federation, in accordance with action taken at a meeting of the Legislative Committee yesterday, will oppose the Mills bill for compulsory health insurance at the hearing in Albany next Wednesday. Among those who will attend the hearing are A. Parker Nevin of the National Association of Manufacturers, Hugh Frayne of the American Federation of Labor, James P. Holland, President of the State Federation of Labor; Neal Sullivan of the Building Trades Employers' Association, Henry C. Hunter of the Metal Trades Association, and Timothy Healy, President of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

The Legislative Committee has prepared a memorandum declaring that "weaknesses, shortcomings, and dangers" are involved in the proposed legislation and naming sixteen specific objections, including a statement that the bill confers no pronounced benefits on employers or employes, but would create needless economic and other burdens upon all concerned.

It is held by the committee that the Mills bill as a scheme of insurance is neither compulsory nor voluntary, but a mixture of both; that there is discrimination against voluntary members; that the benefits provided for are not based on accurate knowledge of cost; that the distribution of cost is based on insufficient data, and that there is no supervision by the Insurance Department.

SUNDAY PLAYERS UPHELD.

Magistrate Decides "Neighborhood" Theatricals Violate No Law.

The Neighborhood Playhouse players, Magistrate Breen decided yesterday, can continue to give performances on Sunday without violation of law. The Playhouse is under the auspices of the Henry Street Settlement, and the decision is important to the group of charitable workers who are attempting to cultivate on the east side, through the institution at 463 Grand Street, a love for dramatic art.

Miss Essaie Kaplan, Treasurer of the Settlement, was arrested at the close of a performance on Sunday, Jan. 21. She was charged with having violated a section of the Penal Law forbidding Sunday acts "which are serious interruptions of the repose and religious liberty of the community." When she was arraigned in the Essex Market Court Jan. 30, Dr. Henry Moskowitz testified as to the character of the play. It was further testified by Miss Lillian Wald, Head Resident Worker of the Settlement, that the Playhouse was not a money-making venture, but, on the contrary, every year the Settlement has to face a deficit of from $12,000 to $16,000, which is subscribed by those interested in the work.

Magistrate Breen holds in his decision "that neither the repose nor the religious liberty of the community in question was in any way interrupted." He takes the ground that the performances are a public educational benefit.

BARS UNSIGNED LETTERS.

Assembly Bill Forbids Publications Regarding Political Candidates.

ALBANY, March 2.—A bill introduced by Mr. Foucher prohibiting the publication by newspapers of unsigned letters or advertisements concerning candidates for public office before a primary, special or general election is now before the Committee on Codes of the Assembly. The text of the bill follows:

> AN ACT to amend the penal law in relation to publication of anonymous letters or letters signed with a fictitious name.
>
> The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:
>
> Section 1.—Chapter eighty-eight of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An Act providing for the punishment of crime, constituting Chapter Forty of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended by adding after Section Thirteen hundred and fifty-two a new section, to be Section Thirteen hundred and fifty-three, to read as follows:
>
> 1353.—Publication of Unsigned Letters: Any editor, proprietor, manager, or other person in charge of a newspaper, who shall knowingly publish or cause to be published any unsigned or anonymous letter or advertisement, or a letter or advertisement signed with a fictitious name, or with the name of any person, excepting the actual writer thereof, concerning any candidate for public office either at or before a primary election, or at or before a general or special election, and any person who offers for publication or causes such letter or advertisement to be published, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
>
> 2.—This act shall take effect July 1st, nineteen hundred and seventeen.

A MILITARY CENSUS ADVISED BY MAYOR

Wants State to be Prepared if Congress Passes Bill for Universal Service.

SENDS APPEAL TO WHITMAN

Asks That Governor Take Proper Steps to Obtain Law Providing for This Without Delay.

Mayor Mitchel appealed to Governor Whitman yesterday to have a military census taken in this State, so that New York would have the resulting information ready for the Federal Government in the event that Congress enacts laws providing for universal military training. The Mayor wrote to the Governor as follows:

"In the event that Congress enacts a law providing for a proper and adequate military establishment based upon the principle of universal liability to service, it is apparent that the Federal Government will be faced by a colossal task at the outset in collecting the information that is the first essential in the formation of a citizen force. The male citizens must be catalogued, and with respect to each one of them there must be gathered data covering age, occupation, special skill in any kind of industry or business, previous military experience, and condition as to dependents. This must be done before the Government can even begin to determine who shall do military duty and who shall be exempted because of physical disability, because of dependents, or because of greater national value in industry than under arms.

"Here is an opportunity for the States to render a great service to the nation, and it is of the utmost importance that no time be lost in getting the work under way. Connecticut has already an excellent example in undertaking a military census, and I feel convinced that the State of New York, in pursuance of its established policy of encouraging national defense, should take similar action forthwith. I urge that you, who have shown so plainly your interest in measures of preparedness, bring such a proposal to the attention of the Legislature and exert your influence to have it translated into law. The Legislature and the public will realize that a military census by the State of New York may be of untold value to the nation in time of need.

"One important feature of the Connecticut census plan is that the canvassers serve without salary. And it is a feature well worthy of adoption by our own State. There can be no doubt in my opinion, that by the organization of local committees and by proper publicity, a sufficient number of volunteer canvassers can be obtained. And, on the whole, they would represent a higher level of capacity and enthusiasm for the work than would be found in paid census-takers."

PORTO RICO BILL SIGNED.

Gives Citizenship to Natives and Makes the Dependency "Dry."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Porto Rico today obtained a new organic act when President Wilson signed the Jones-Shafroth bill to that end. The signing was marked by a small ceremony, at which were present Secretary of War Baker, Senator Shafroth, Chairman of the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico; Representative Jones, Chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs; Gen. Frank McIntyre, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department; Senator Martine, leader of the Union (Anti-Party) in the Senate, and Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor.

The bill provides that the residents of Porto Rico shall become American citizens in a body unless opportunity to renounce such citizenship is taken in time within one year; heretofore, they have not been citizens of the United States or any other country. While prohibition was imposed on the dependency in the bill, it was accompanied by a referendum provision, this, however, in a new form which, it is understood will be acceptable to the prohibitionists in Congress in most cases which may arise in the future. Instead of leaving the dependency "wet" and placing the burden of making it "dry" upon the prohibitionists, the bill makes the island "dry" and lays the burden of changing it upon the anti-prohibitionists.

The first election under the new law will take place in July, when a resident Commissioner will be chosen to take the place of the late Luis Munoz Rivera, years ago an untiring insurrectionist against Spanish rule, and the hero of Porto Rico on account of his frequent imprisonment and prosecution by Spain before 1898.

RESTS WITH PAPER JOBBERS

Trade Commission Asks Them to Join Price-Fixing Plan.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—News print paper jobbers were asked by the Federal Trade Commission today if they would reduce prices of news print to newspapers providing they benefited in the price-fixing plan of the Federal Trade Commission. The commission wants assurance that jobbers, buying at a low price from manufacturers, will not hold publishers to contracts made at a high price. Already manufacturers and publishers have agreed to a price arbitration by the commission, and if jobbers consent, the commission, it is believed, will go ahead immediately with its plan.

The jobbers were asked to sign agreements prepared by the commission. Some, it was indicated, were willing to approve the plan. Others have not made up their minds.

SERVICE BOARD FIGHTS BILL

Opposes Measures Providing for Appeals from It to Courts.

The position of the Public Service Commission in relation to the bills now pending in the Legislature providing that decisions by the commission may be reviewed by the courts, was set forth yesterday in a memorandum sent to Senator Charles D. Newton, Chairman of the Committee on Codes. Attention was called to the fact that the Court of Appeals in a recent decision had said that the court could not substitute its decision for that of the commission.

"The pending bills," said the commission, "would set aside the decision of the Court of Appeals in that they specifically provide for a review of the facts, and are undoubtedly the answer of the public service corporations to that decision. The bills would reverse the decision of the Court of Appeals and vitiate the principle which it recognized as firmly established. In the language of the court it 'will seriously hamper the commissions in the discharge of their duties, and so far toward defeating the efforts of the Legislature to establish agencies to regulate the great public service corporations.'"

CHURCH BACKS PRESIDENT.

Bedford Presbyterian Congregation to Hold "Inauguration Service."

An "inauguration service" will be held in the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Nostrand Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn, tomorrow evening to mark the beginning of President Wilson's second term. The congregation will be pledged to his support and prayers for the nation will be offered. A telegram will be sent to the President.

Dr. S. Edward Young, the pastor, will preach on: "If You Were Inaugurated President of the United States Now, What Would You Do, and What Would You Want the Citizens of America to Do?" Some time ago he charged in his pulpit that there was a widely laid plot to make trouble for the nation in case of war with Germany. It is believed that he will develop more fully this theme at tomorrow evening's service.

CHAS. A. TOWNE TO MARRY MRS. ELKIN

Former U. S. Senator from Minnesota and Washington Divorcee Get a License.

THE CEREMONY IS TODAY

New York Lawyer and Ex-Congressman Was a Democratic Vice Presidential Candidate in 1900.

Charles A. Towne, formerly a United States Senator from Minnesota, later a Congressman from New York City, and now practicing law here, and Mrs. Alice M. Elkin applied yesterday morning at the Marriage License Bureau for a license. Mr. Towne gave his age as 58, and his residence as 790 Riverside Drive. Mrs. Elkin gave her age as 29 and her residence 229 Indiana Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Towne has been married before. His first wife was Miss Maude Irene Talley, whom he married in Lansing, Mich., in 1887. Mrs. Elkin was divorced from Ernest Elkin two years ago and has since then made her home with her aunt, Mrs. Alice Allen, in Washington.

The wedding is planned to take place today at Mr. Towne's apartment on Riverside Drive, and the Rev. A. H. Evans, the pastor of the West End Presbyterian Church, is to officiate, and none except the immediate families will be present. The honeymoon is to be spent at Atlantic City.

Mr. Towne, who is a member of the law firm of Towne & Spellman of 115 Nassau, is the son of Charles Judson Towne and Laura Parge Towne, both natives of this State, and was born in Michigan and was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1887. Admitted to the bar four years later, he practiced his profession in Marquette, Mich.; Chicago, and in Duluth, Minn., and ran the gamut of the political offices.

In 1894 he was elected to Congress from Minnesota as a Republican, but refused a renomination from that party because he was not in harmony with its plans. In 1896 he ran as an Independent and was defeated. Two years later he ran as a Democrat for Congress, and was beaten. In 1900 he ran unsuccessfully for United States Senator against Cushman K. Davis, and on the death of the latter was appointed by Governor Lind to fill the vacancy. In 1900 he declined the nominations from the Populists and the Silver Republicans for the Vice Presidency on both tickets, and then led as candidate for that office on the Democratic ticket before that party held its convention in Kansas City, until the combination of the night previous to the nomination swung Adlai E. Stevenson to the fore.

Mr. Towne came to New York in 1901 and three years later was elected on the Democratic ticket from the Fourteenth Congressional District to Congress, but declined in 1906 to again run. He has always been noted for his oratorical powers and for years was an ardent advocate of bimetallism. He was while in Congress on the House Committee of Foreign Relations and paid several visits to the Far East. He has in the past held that commercial rivalry between Japan and the United States would ultimately lead to trouble between them and that we should prepare for the emergency.

WILL DIVIDES $1,000,000.

Children of John J. Burleigh Share Equally in Estate.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 2.—The will of John J. Burleigh, Vice President of the Public Service Corporation, admitted to probate here today, divides the estate equally among the seven children. They are Miss Marguerite Burleigh, Mrs. Elizabeth Hotsels of Baltimore, Mrs. Mabel Downey of Camden, Mrs. Helen B. Lichengreen of Ardmore, Penn.; Mrs. Dorothy Carley of East Orange, J. Paul Burleigh, and Anna Burleigh of Merchantville. The estate is estimated to be more than $1,000,000. The value of the personal estate is given as "$100,000 and upward."

The will was executed on April 18, 1916, and provides that the principal of the estate is not to be divided until Anna Burleigh arrives at age. T. Yorke Smith, a nephew of the deceased, and Miss Marguerite Burleigh are named as guardian and trustee of the estate.

Sixty-ninth Passes Through Cincinnati.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—The Sixty-ninth Regiment, New York Infantry, en route from McAllen, Texas, to New York, passed through Cincinnati tonight over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The New York regiment, composed of 46 officers and 918 men, will stop over at Washington to take part in the inaugural parade.

A Daughter in H. S. Davis's Home.

Mr. and Mrs. Howland S. Davis of 178 East Seventieth Street are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter. They have a young son, Howland Davis, 2d. Mrs. Davis was formerly Miss Laura B. Livingston, daughter of Mrs. Robert R. Livingston of 11 Washington Square North.

Strauss-Plaut Betrothal.

Mr. and Mrs. Seymour A. Strauss of 18 East Eighty-first Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Virginia Strauss, to Robert I. Plaut of New York, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Plaut.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Food Not the Cause of Indigestion

It is not the food you eat that causes indigestion and stomach distress. It is your lack of saliva, gastric and digestive juices. Your circulation is poor. You do not excrete the waste from your body. That's where the trouble comes.

Man-a-cea, that clear, non-laxative table water, helps to stimulate and promote the secretion of these digestive juices, increases the circulation and the action of the excretory organs, and by re-establishing normal digestion enables you properly to assimilate all the good, nourishing food you eat. Try Man-a-cea. Water with your next meal and see if it does not make a difference. Sold by druggists and leading grocers. Served at hotels and cafes.—Advt.

$2,000,000 WILL SET ASIDE.

Contestants Win Second Fight Over Mrs. Amelia G. Cutter's Estate.

The last will of Mrs. Amelia Gertrude Cutter, who inherited nearly $2,000,000 from her husband, Henry T. Cutter, founder and large stockholder of the Hegeman Drug Company, and who died April 8, 1914, was set aside for a second time yesterday when a jury before Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum, which has been hearing a contest of the will for several weeks, declared that she did not have testamentary capacity when she made it. The will was first set aside by Surrogate Cohalan two years ago, but when the executors appealed the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court ordered a jury trial.

Charitable institutions will be losers by the jury decision if it is upheld, since the last will gave the executors, W. McMaster Mills and George Ramsay, about $1,000,000 to be divided in their discretion among charitable organizations. To Mr. Mills, who is Vice President of the Union Trust Company and manager at the Plaza Branch, $100,000 was bequeathed, and Mr. Ramsay, at one time office boy for Mr. Cutter and later his business associate, was to receive $200,000. Frank M. Tichenor, attorney for Mr. Cutter, was to get $50,000, and Charlotte Cutter, a niece, an equal sum.

The testimony in the case showed that Mrs. Cutter made many attempts at executing a will before the final document was drawn. Surrogate Cohalan held that all the alleged wills were more or less the result of undue influence exercised or happened to be in her confidence at the time. Mrs. Cutter's heirs at law, if and is held finally to have died intestate, are cousins—George W. S. Lent of 229 Tenth Avenue, an invalid veteran of the civil war; John Lent, Elizabeth G. Bulkley, Mary Patton, and Aaron W. Hardman.

At the trial Henry W. Taft and Frederick C. Tanner appeared for the executors and John B. Stanchfield and S. Stanwood Menken for the contestants.

NO DECISION FOR SAMUELS.

Former Partner of Madero Says Wife Abandoned Him for Stage.

Supreme Court Justice Hendrick reserved decision yesterday in a suit of Mark J. Samuels, formerly associated with the banking firm of Peyton & Company, which financed the Madero administration in Mexico, and of which the late Gustavo Madero was a member, against Mrs. Sunshine V. S. Samuels for a separation. Mrs. Samuels is the daughter of the Countess de Speyra, de Bosen, of Mexico City, and has sung in opera here and abroad.

CAESAR CONE DEAD.

Cotton Manufacturer and Philanthropist Expires at 58 Years.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 2.—Caesar Cone, President of the Cone Export and Commission Company and of the Proximity and other cotton mills in North Carolina, died at his home in Greensboro last night. He was born in Johnstown, Tenn., in 1859. Twelve years later his father moved to Baltimore and in that city Caesar Cone and his brother, Moses Cone, began their careers upon reaching their majorities, engaging in the wholesale business with their father as head of the firm.

At the age of 30 years Caesar Cone, with his brother, Moses Cone, moved to North Carolina and built the Proximity Cotton Mill, followed soon after by other mills in Greensboro. The Cone Export and Commission Company was also launched, with Eastern offices in New York.

Two other brothers, Julius and Bernard, are largely interested in the business. Mr. Cone married Miss Seigle of New York. Three sons, Herman, Benjamin, and Caesar, survive.

Mr. Cone was noted for his liberality to his 1,500 employes.

REV. ROBT. B. YOUNGMAN DIES

Professor Emeritus of Lafayette, Where He Taught for 49 Years.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., March 2.—The Rev. Robert Barber Youngman, A. B., A. M., Ph. D., for forty-nine years engaged in active teaching at Lafayette College, died at his home here last night. Professor Youngman gave up his entire life to the service of Lafayette. He was graduated from the college in the class of 1860 and was valedictorian of his class. He was immediately called to a place in the Faculty.

In 1868 he was made Adjunct Professor of Latin and Greek. In 1868 he became Professor of the Greek Language and Literature, and continued to hold this chair until 1909, when he retired from active teaching and became Professor Emeritus. Throughout the period of his teaching career, Professor Youngman acted as clerk of the Faculty.

Professor Youngman is survived by three daughters, Mrs. Francis A. March, Jr., of Easton, Miss Ethel Youngman of New York City, and Miss Kate Youngman of Easton.

Gibson Fahnestock.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Gibson Fahnestock of this city died early this morning at St. Augustine, Fla., where he went about a month ago for his health. With him at the time of his death were his wife and daughter, Miss Margaret Fahnestock. Mr. Fahnestock had been seriously ill from heart disease since last December.

He was the son of Harris Fahnestock, formerly Vice President of the First National Bank of New York. After several years of connection with the bank Gibson Fahnestock retired, and for many years lived abroad, principally at Rome and on the Riviera, where he had estates. About three years ago he returned to Washington with his family, and spent much of his time here and at Newport.

Besides Mrs. Fahnestock and Miss Fahnestock a son, Snowden Fahnestock of New York, is living.

Oren Elbridge Wilson.

Oren Elbridge Wilson, former Mayor of Albany, N. Y., died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Miss May Wilson, 192 Convent Avenue. Mr. Wilson was born in Boston in 1844. After graduating from Columbia College in this city, he went to Albany and entered the employ of the W. M. Whitney Department Store. He remained with the firm twenty-seven years. In 1894 Mr. Wilson was elected Mayor of Albany on an independent ticket. For the last six years he had lived in Chicago, where he was the manager for the Fidelity and Casualty Company.

Adolph Obrig, Broker, Dies Suddenly

Adolph Obrig, senior member of the brokerage firm of H. K. Barras & Co., 66 Broadway, and a member of the New York Stock Exchange since June 1871, died suddenly yesterday afternoon from acute indigestion at his home, 1 West Seventy-second Street, in his seventy-second year. He was born in Germany. Mr. Obrig was a member of the Lotos Club. His wife survives him.

SPECIAL NAVAL NUMBER SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

MARCH 3rd, 1917

Complete Illustrated Description of the United States Naval Forces. Comparison of Our Navy with that of Germany.

Special Authoritative Articles on the COAST, MILITARY, SUBMARINE, AERONAUTIC Defences of the United States

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WOOLWORTH BLDG., NEW YORK

CONRY OF NEW YORK, CONGRESSMAN, DIES

Democratic Member from the Fifteenth District a Victim of Bright's Disease.

ALTERS DIVISION IN HOUSE

Two Parties Were Equally Divided in Next Congress—Special Election Necessary.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Representative Michael F. Conry of the Fifteenth District of New York, died here this afternoon at 5:30 o'clock at Providence Hospital. At 7 o'clock the House was officially informed of the death of the New York member, and a recess of one hour was taken in respect to his memory. The congestion of legislation so near the end of the session prevented an adjournment of the House.

Aside from the shock felt in the House over the sudden death of Mr. Conry, there was concern tonight over the political effect of a vacancy in the House membership because of the possibility of an extra session of the Sixty-fifth Congress. The Democrats and Republicans of the next House are evenly divided, with five Independents holding the balance of power. The death of a member on either side gives an advantage to the other should an extra session become necessary.

The Republican Governor of New York has authority to call a special election to fill Mr. Conry's seat, but members here cannot predict when such an election will be held.

Mr. Conry had not been in the best of health for several weeks, but was able to be in the House last Monday. He was taken to the hospital that day, and rapidly grew worse until he became unconscious today. Bright's disease is said to have been the cause of his death. Word came to Mr. Conry's colleagues this afternoon that as a last resort physicians were attempting to draw the poison from Mr. Conry's system by the "sweating process."

The body of Representative Conry will be taken to New York tomorrow, but the funeral will not be held until next Tuesday. The Congressional Committee, which will be named to attend the funeral, will go to New York on Monday evening.

Representatives Hulbert and Driscoll of New York and Coady of Maryland were at the bedside of Representative Conry when he died. Mrs. Conry and one daughter were also present. Mr. Conry leaves two other daughters, who are attending school in New York.

Tears were in the eyes of Representative John J. Fitzgerald, dean of the New York delegation, as he announced Mr. Conry's death to the House. Owing to the unusual condition of the public business, said Mr. Fitzgerald, it would be impossible to hold memorial services before the end of the session.

"In the circumstances," said Mr. Fitzgerald, "it is impossible for the House to adjourn, but in respect to the memory of Mr. Conry the House will stand in recess. Mr. Conry was finishing his eighth year as a member of this body. He had won the respect and admiration of all his colleagues because of his uprightness, his industry, and his manly qualities. The loss of Mr. Conry will be keenly felt by all the members from the State of New York and all members of this House.

Laboring as he was under severe physical affliction, every one admired the courage and fidelity with which Michael Conry attended to his duties, and every one, I am sure, feels the deepest sympathy for his wife and children."

Representative James R. Mann, the Republican floor leader, said:

"Mr. Conry earned and received the respect and affectionate regard of all the Republicans of the House as well as the Democrats. There have been few men in the House for whom members entertained so high a personal regard as for this man. Despite his physical disabilities he always had a smile and a word about him that endeared him to everybody."

Representative William S. Bennet, a New York Republican, said:

"I think that was just and expresses fittingly the feeling on both sides of the House regarding Mr. Conry. I could add nothing but to say it voices the feeling of the entire New York delegation and the House as well."

Charles G. Moller Dies at 73.

Charles G. Moller, a retired sugar refiner and owner of much real estate, died yesterday at his home, 290 Madison Avenue, in his seventy-fourth year. He was a son of the late Gustav Moller, known years ago as the "Sugar King of America," and owner of the old Brunade-Moller sugar refinery in Water Street. Mr. Moller is survived by his son and two grandchildren.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. SARA CARSON WILSON, wife of James A. Wilson, an invalid, died on Thursday at her residence, 234 Eighty-second Street, Bay Ridge, aged 43 years.

Miss ESTHER SUTHERLAND CORNELL, a daughter of ex-Police Sergeant Franklin Cornell, died at her home, 49 Layton Street, Elmhurst, L. I., on Thursday. She was 24 years of age and was to have been married on March 21.

WILLIAM ROTCHFORD, 72 years old, a civil war veteran, is dead at his home, 624 Park Place, Brooklyn, leaving a widow, seven sons and a daughter.

ADRIAN WASHINGTON TENNY, who was connected with The New York World in the '80s and a veteran of the civil war, died at his home, 610 East Fifteenth Street, Flatbush, on Thursday. He was 77 years old.

Mrs. MARGARET WALSH REID, widow of Robert Reid, who was head of one of the largest ice cream manufacturing establishments in this city, died on Thursday, and the funeral services will be held at the home of her brother, William Walsh, 409 Stirling Place, Brooklyn, this evening. She was 72 years old.

Mrs. SARAH J. GILDERSLEEVE, widow of Henry Gildersleeve, died on Thursday at the home of her son in Huntington, L. I., in her eighty-fourth year.

JAMES R. HILAND, active in Democratic politics in Elmhurst and formerly Battalion Chief of Volunteer Firemen, Company 1, of Elmhurst, died on Thursday at his home. He left a widow, a son and four daughters.

Mrs. SARAH ONDERDONK LINKLETTER, widow of Dr. David Linkletter and a daughter of the late Judge Horatio G. Onderdonk, died on Thursday at the home of her brother, 171 Park Place, Brooklyn, in her eighty-seventh year. She was a lifelong resident of Manhasset, L. I.

Dr. JAMES ALOYSIUS JOSEPH O'BRIEN, physician in the Lindow Street Jail, died on Thursday at his home, 10 East 120th St., in his seventy-first year.

JOSEPH D. COSTA, a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department and a former Battalion Chief in the present organization, died on Thursday at his home, 88 Wadsworth Avenue, in his eighty-fourth year.

Dr. SIMON H. GREENE, a physician in the Bronx for many years, died on Thursday at his home, 594 East 164th Street, in his thirty-ninth year.

AMOS R. THOMPSON, formerly in charge of a military school in East Orange, N. J., and previously headmaster of the Brooke Military Academy in Cleveland, Ohio, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. F. L. Jones, in Montclair, N. J., in his seventy-sixth year.

Dr. WILLIAM F. CHERRY, house surgeon of St. Vincent's Hospital here, died suddenly on Wednesday at his home in Larchmont Manor in his forty-fifth year. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Moses R. Cherry of that place, and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1897.

JOHN A. KING, who retired as President of the Plaza Bank twenty years ago, died on Wednesday at his home, 111 East Seventy-first Street, in his seventy-second year.

EMANUEL SCHEUER, a retired shoe merchant, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charles Rosenfeld, 600 West 185th Street, in his eighty-fourth year.

THE WAVE

By ALGERNON BLACKWOOD

Author of JULIUS LE VALLON

The N. Y. Times says: "One's strongest impression on closing this book is that of beauty—beauty alike of style and of spirit. The glory of words, the grandeur that was Egypt, the splendor of a brave and loving human soul—those are the very substance of this fascinating volume."

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Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

LOPEZ—WATT.—Mrs. Thomas L. Watt of Scarsdale, N. Y., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Grace F. Watt, to Mr. Manuel Lopez, Jr., of New York City.

Died.

ADAMS.—At Virginia Beach, Va., Friday, March 2, 1917, at 5 o'clock, Mr. Downer Adams, retired Treasurer of the Old Dominion Steamship Company at New York City, aged 65 years. Remains forwarded via Pennsylvania Railway Friday evening, March 2, to Pittsburgh, Penn., for funeral and interment.

ALLEN.—On Friday, March 2, Harriet Beadley Allen, widow of Colonel Frank G. Allen, aged 86 years. Funeral private. Interment Woodlawn. Boston papers please copy.

ALLEN.—At his residence, 51 East 65th St., Friday, March 2, William Allen, son of the late Major William Allen of Claremont-on-the-James, Surry County, and of Frances Jessup, in the 62d year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter. Richmond (Va.) papers please copy.

ANDERSON.—Fannie M. Funeral services March 5, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Edward F. Clarke, 321 West 112th St.

BARBOUR.—Suddenly, on Thursday, March 1, 1917, William, husband of J. Adelaide Sprague, of 11 West 53d. Funeral services will be held at the Central Presbyterian Church, 57th St., corner Madison Av., N. Y. City, on Sunday, March 4, at 3 o'clock.

BARBOUR.—The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in the City of New York announce with deep regret the death of our fellow-member, William Barbour, on Thursday, March 1, 1917. Members are requested to attend the funeral services at the Central Presbyterian Church, 57th St. corner Madison Av., New York City, on Sunday, March 4, at 3 P. M.

VICTOR J. DOWLING, President.
JAMES J. HOEY, Secretary.

BARD.—In Brooklyn, Windham County, Conn., Wednesday, Feb. 28, J. Sprague Bard, in the 83d year of his age. Funeral services at Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, Conn., Saturday, March 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BELL.—On Thursday, March 1, 1917, Mary Louise, daughter of the late Charles Bell and Eveline Coulson Bell. Services at her late residence, 88 Irving Place, Brooklyn, Saturday, March 3, at 4 P. M. It is earnestly requested that no flowers be sent.

BENDHEIM.—On Feb. 16, 1917, in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, our beloved mother, Julia Bendheim, (nee Haas,) in her 79th year.

BENNET.—On Feb. 28, in Kenosha, Wis., of pneumonia, after a short illness, Orville Green, son of the late Orville G. and Anna Mills Bennet, in the 30th year of his age. Funeral from the home of his brother, Walter M. Bennet, Old Church Road, Greenwich, Conn., on Saturday afternoon, March 3, at 3 o'clock.

BURNHAM.—At Memorial Hospital, New London, Conn., Feb. 28, 1917, Charles Luther Burnham of New York City, beloved husband of Anna Wallace Elliott and son of Euphronia Bean and the late Ralph Burnham and Sarah Frazier Burnham. Funeral private. Interment Hartford, Conn.

CONE.—After a short illness, on Thursday, March 1, 1917, at Greensboro, N. C., Caesar Cone, beloved husband of Nannette Cone. Announcement of funeral later.

CORWIN.—Frances H., widow of George W. Corwin, aged 81 years, on March 2. Funeral services from her late residence, 1,243 Bean St., Sunday, March 4, at 4:30 P. M. Interment at Riverhead, L. I., Monday, March 5.

COSTA.—Knickerbocker Lodge No. 442 F. & A. M.—It is with deep regret that announcement is made to the members of the death of our charter member and first Junior Warden, Joseph D. Costa, on March 1. Masonic funeral service at his late residence, 88 Wadsworth Av., New York, Saturday evening, March 3, at 7 P. M.

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HERMAN J. DAHMER, Secretary.

DARLING.—Andrew, on March 1, aged 74. Services Saturday, 2 o'clock, at residence, 102 West Clinton Av., Irvington, Newark, N. J. Interment Greenwood.

DAVID.—Thursday, March 1, 1917, at 1,783 Amsterdam Av., George F. David. Funeral Sunday at 2 P. M., privately.

EGGLESTON.—Robert Eggleston, on Thursday, March 1, at his home, 772 Hancock St., Brooklyn. Funeral private.

EINSTEIN.—Myra Lambert, in her 60th year, beloved wife of Frank A. Einstein and beloved sister of Emily L. Kohnstamm. Notice of funeral later. Detroit papers copy.

FARNESTOCK.—On Friday, March 2, 1917, at St. Augustine, Fla., Gibson, second son of the late Harris C. and Margaret A. Fahnestock, in the 59th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FAIRCHILD.—At her home in Rutherford, N. J., March 2, at the age of 86 years, Lillian Mead, beloved wife of Eugene P. Fairchild of the Lincoln Memorial University, sister of Isaac Eddy Brown and Mrs. Lida (Brown) McMurry of Illinois, and Elmer Ellsworth Brown, of New York University and mother of Mrs. Adelaide (Fairchild) Newcomb of Rutherford. Funeral at the residence, 342 Rutherford St., Rutherford, Sunday, March 4, at 2:30 P. M.

GLIDDEN.—Suddenly, at Sawaren, N. J., on Thursday, March 1, 1917, Robert Grennell Glidden. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HARRISON.—In Ridgewood, N. J., on Friday, March 2, 1917, Rachel Rodie, beloved wife of Francis Abbot Harrison, age 43 years. Funeral services on Sunday, March 4, from her late residence, 413 West Franklin Av., Ridgewood, N. J., at 6:30 P. M. Interment Monday at Kingston, N. Y.

HOLDEN.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Henrietta V. Chambers, widow of Albert James Holden, at residence of her daughter, Mrs. William Longmaid Lacey. Funeral Service at Kensico Cemetery Chapel, Saturday, on arrival of 2:15 train from Grand Central.

HUGHES.—On Feb. 28, Nicholas H. Hughes. Funeral from his late residence, 163 East 123d St., on Saturday, March 3, at 10 A. M.; thence to St. Paul's Church, East 117th St., where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment Calvary.

HUMPHREY.—At Mamaroneck, Ethily Farr Humphrey, wife of the late Jacob B. Humphrey in her 82d year. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, Sunday, at 2 P. M. Interment Monday noon, at Greenwood Cemetery.

JACKSON—Joseph M., on Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1917, at his residence, 2,078 2d Av., Bronx. Funeral services at Moravian Church, 30th St. and Lexington Av., on Saturday, March 3, 1917, 3 o'clock. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

KIRBY.—Edna Wilson (King). Funeral THIS AFTERNOON, at her late residence, 67th St. Campbell Building. Time later.

KLUGE.—Entered into rest, Friday, March 2, 1917, Beatrice Ellie Kluge, only and beloved daughter of Adolph C. and Grace M. Kluge, aged 23 years. Funeral service at the residence of her parents, 218 West 91st St., Sunday afternoon, March 4, at 4 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

LINKLETTER.—On March 1, 1917, at the residence of her brother, Andrew J. Onderdonk, 171 Park Place, Brooklyn, Sarah Onderdonk Linkletter, widow of Durand Linkletter, M. D., in the 87th year of her age. Funeral services will be held at her late residences at Manhasset, L. I., on Sunday, March 4, at 2:30 o'clock. Carriages will await the arrival at Manhasset of the train due to leave Pennsylvania Station at 1:20 P. M.

McSHERRY.—On March 2, John, beloved husband of the late Elizabeth McSherry, and father of John A., William J., and George B. McSherry. Funeral from his late residence, 231 East 124 St., on Monday, March 5, at 10 A. M., thence to St. Stephen's Church, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

MILLER.—Suddenly, at Englewood, N. J., on March 1, Bertha S. Miller of West Nyack, N. Y., widow of George M. Miller. Funeral Saturday, March 3, at 11 A. M., from 68 Engle St., Englewood.

MOCH.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, March 1, Julius Moch, in his 70th year, father of Simon Moch and Mrs. David Marks. Funeral services will be held from his late residence, 42 Jelliff Av., on Sunday, March 4, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends, also Newark Lodge, Free Sons of Israel, are invited to attend. Interment Evergreen Cemetery.

MOLLER.—Charles G., son of the late Peter Moller, suddenly, on March 2, at his residence, 290 Madison Av. Funeral private.

NEWMAN.—Suddenly, on March 2, 1917, William John, beloved father of Rosalie, Harold, and Abraham, in his 66th year. Funeral services at Lynch's Parlors, 965 East 167th St., Sunday, March 4, at 4 P. M. All members of John D. Willard Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, are requested to attend. Interment at Mount Hope Cemetery.

NOBLE.—Minnie C., on March 1, 1917, at the home of her sister, Mrs. Homer L. Bartlett, 783 Monroe St., Brooklyn. Services on Saturday, March 3, at 2:30 P. M.

ODRIG.—Suddenly, on March 2, in his 12d year, Adolph Obrig, husband of Clara Benles Obrig. Service at his late residence, 1 West 72d St., on Monday at 10:30 A. M. Interment private.

PAULMIER.—At Madison, N. J., March 2, 1917, Robert H. Paulmier, aged 84 years. Funeral service will be held at the home of his mother, Mrs. Stephen H. Paulmier, 47 Madison Av., Madison, N. J., on Monday, March 5, at 2:15 P. M.

POST.—At Nimenon, N. J., Mari M. Post, beloved daughter of John S. and Lavinia Post. Funeral services will be held at the residence of Jennie Gillespie, Saugerties, N. Y., Sunday, March 4, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Saugerties.

POWELL.—On Monday, Feb. 26, 1917, at Boise, Idaho, Samuel Hudson Powell, beloved husband of Mary Potter Powell. Funeral services Saturday at 8 P. M., at the late residence, 1,230 Union St., Brooklyn. Kindly omit flowers.

REID.—On Thursday, March 1, 1917, Margaret Reid, in her 72d year. Funeral services will be held at the home of her brother, William Walsh, 409 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 3, at 8:15 P. M.

Died.

REYNOLDS.—Entered into rest this day, third month, first day, 1917 in the 102d year of her age, Jane Jordan, wife of the late Silas Reynolds of Oyster Lake, N. Y. Funeral at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Steven Wood Cornell, Pleasantville, N. Y., on Sunday, Saturday, the 3d inst., at 1:20 P. M. Carriages will meet train.

RODGERS.—On March 1, at North White Lake, N. Y., John Rodgers. Services will be held at 39 East 123d St., on Sunday, March 4, at 2 o'clock.

ROHR.—March 1, Catherine Rohr. Funeral services at her late residence, 622 West 113th St., Saturday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

ROONEY.—On March 1, Joseph V., beloved husband of Katherine, (nee Murphy.) Funeral from his late residence, 217 East 99th St., on Monday, March 5, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at St. Catharine's Church, East 99th St.

SHANNON.—On March 2, May H., daughter of the late John and Annette Shannon, at her residence, 328 Park Place, Brooklyn. Funeral from St. Teresa's Church, Classon Av., and St. John's Place, on Monday, at 9:30 A. M.

STONE.—At Sparta, N. J., March 1, 1917, Mary Rockwood Stone, wife of the late Edward F. Stone of New York City. Interment at Trinity Cemetery, Sunday, March 4, 1917.

SWEENY.—At Greenwich, Conn., (Round Hill,) March 1, 1917, Rose (Gallagher,) of her daughter, Mrs. Edward F. Clarke, 321 West 112th St.

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HOLDEN.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Henrietta V. Chambers, widow of Albert James Holden, at residence of her daughter, Mrs. William Longmaid Lacey. Funeral Service at Kensico Cemetery Chapel, Saturday, on arrival of 2:15 train from Grand Central.

HUGHES.—On Feb. 28, Nicholas H. Hughes. Funeral from his late residence, 163 East 123d St., on Saturday, March 3, at 10 A. M.; thence to St. Paul's Church, East 117th St., where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment Calvary.

HUMPHREY.—At Mamaroneck, Ethily Farr Humphrey, wife of the late Jacob B. Humphrey in her 82d year. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, Sunday, at 2 P. M. Interment Monday noon, at Greenwood Cemetery.

JACKSON—Joseph M., on Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1917, at his residence, 2,078 2d Av., Bronx. Funeral services at Moravian Church, 30th St. and Lexington Av., on Saturday, March 3, 1917, 3 o'clock. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

KIRBY.—Edna Wilson (King). Funeral THIS AFTERNOON, at her late residence, 67th St. Campbell Building. Time later.

KLUGE.—Entered into rest, Friday, March 2, 1917, Beatrice Ellie Kluge, only and beloved daughter of Adolph C. and Grace M. Kluge, aged 23 years. Funeral service at the residence of her parents, 218 West 91st St., Sunday afternoon, March 4, at 4 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

LINKLETTER.—On March 1, 1917, at the residence of her brother, Andrew J. Onderdonk, 171 Park Place, Brooklyn, Sarah Onderdonk Linkletter, widow of Durand Linkletter, M. D., in the 87th year of her age. Funeral services will be held at her late residences at Manhasset, L. I., on Sunday, March 4, at 2:30 o'clock. Carriages will await the arrival at Manhasset of the train due to leave Pennsylvania Station at 1:20 P. M.

McSHERRY.—On March 2, John, beloved husband of the late Elizabeth McSherry, and father of John A., William J., and George B. McSherry. Funeral from his late residence, 231 East 124 St., on Monday, March 5, at 10 A. M., thence to St. Stephen's Church, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

MILLER.—Suddenly, at Englewood, N. J., on March 1, Bertha S. Miller of West Nyack, N. Y., widow of George M. Miller. Funeral from his late residence Saturday, March 3, at 11 A. M., from 68 Engle St., Englewood.

MOCH.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, March 1, Julius Moch, in his 70th year, father of Simon Moch and Mrs. David Marks. Funeral services will be held from his late residence, 42 Jelliff Av., on Sunday, March 4, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends, also Newark Lodge, Free Sons of Isra

WHITMAN BARS DARCY IN NEW YORK STATE

BAN PUT ON DARCY BOUT BY GOVERNOR

Fight with Dillon Forbidden Because of Charge That Australian Is a "Slacker."

CANNOT ENTER RING HERE

Gibbons or Some Other Boxer May Be Substituted for Barred Pugilist in Garden Ring Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 2.—Governor Whitman today forbade the holding of the boxing match scheduled to take place Monday night in Madison Square Garden between Les Darcy of Australia and Jack Dillon. In his decision, announced after a conference with Chairman Wenck and Commissioners Franey and Dwyer of the State Athletic Commission, the Governor branded Darcy as a man "who was afraid to fight in the cause for which his fellow-countrymen are sacrificing their lives."

The Governor's statement declaring his stand in the matter is as follows:

"I have directed the Boxing Commission to forbid the holding of the so-called 'boxing exhibition' at Madison Square Garden on Monday night. I am credibly informed that one Darcy has planned, or that his managers have planned, that the fight contemplated, shall be what is commonly known as a fight to a finish or a 'knock out.'

"Darcy, so I am informed, is a runaway from his own country. In disguise and under an alias, he left his native land because he was afraid to fight in the cause for which his fellow-countrymen are sacrificing their lives. He prefers to give a brutal exhibition at some personal risk for a purse of $30,000.

"I believe that the citizens of this State will support the Governor in his insistence that this thing shall not be permitted in New York."

When he came out from the conference with Governor Whitman, Wenck said that the State Athletic Commission would forbid any fight in which Darcy was a principal taking place in the State.

"Darcy will not be permitted to enter the ring in New York as long as we have any voice in the matter," said the Commissioner. "Why, if war with Germany should come, England and Australia would be our allies, and we should not stand for a man like Darcy profiting under the laws of this State."

The Governor's drastic arraignment of Darcy will, it is presumed, be sufficient to keep him out of the prize ring as long as he is in the country. Officials of the Garden Tower Corporation were told that the other bouts planned for Monday night would be permitted, and that they would be allowed if they could, to obtain a substitute for Darcy.

Grant Hugh Browne, athletic director of Madison Square Garden, who arranged the proposed ten-round bout between Les Darcy, the Australian middleweight champion, and Jack Dillon, the light heavyweight from Indianapolis, did not seem greatly concerned yesterday over Governor Whitman's action in declaring the bout off, although this could not be admitted, came as a surprise. Browne's chief source of regret seemed to be sympathy for Darcy, who, the Garden director said, had been led to believe that he would receive fabulous sums of money for appearance in this country. The action of the State's Chief Executive will greatly hinder, and possibly prevent Darcy's appearing in a bout anywhere in this country, and can be taken as an automatic bar against the Australian competing in any boxing exhibitions in New York State.

Browne stated that he had received words of Governor Whitman's action from the Executive's Secretary, who told him that the Governor's action was taken explicitly to prevent Darcy's appearance in the bout, and that Browne could make any suitable arrangements to secure a substitute boxer in the Australian's place. Browne immediately began negotiations to have Mike Gibbons, the St. Paul boxer, oppose Dillon, but he admitted doubt as to his ability to secure this match, and announced that Monday's scheduled exhibition would, in all probability, be canceled. Browne said he would try to see the Governor and offer a defense of Darcy.

MANUAL SEVEN IN LEAD.

Beats Commercial and Tops League Standing—Flushing Wins.

Standing of the Schools.

Manual Training High School	8
Flushing High School	6
Commercial High School	7
Erasmus High School	6
Stuyvesant High School	4
St. John's Preparatory	2
Boys' High School	0

Manual Training High School's hockey team took the lead in the Long Island Interscholastic Hockey League race by defeating Commercial at the Brooklyn Ice Palace last night by a score of 4 to 0. Belyea, the right wing, scored two of the goals, while Phillips and Demonet also scored for Manual. By defeating Boys' High School by a score of 5 to 0, Flushing took second place in the league race. Pickeles, left wing for Flushing, scored three of his team's goals. The line-up and summary of both games:

Manual. (4.)	Position.	Commercial. (0.)
Cooper	G.	Awad
DeCelland	P.	Riddell
Demonet	C. P.	Leth
Phillips	R.	Korten
Everist	C.	Zareko
Tyle	L. W.	Beisner
Belyea	R. W.	Gutmann

Goals—First half: Belyea, in 11:20; Belyea, in 14:55. Second half: Phillips, in 4:35; Demonet, in 6:10. Referee—William Dobby. Crescent A. C. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

Flushing. (5.)	Position.	Boys' High. (0.)
Gleason	G.	Quail
Pickeles	P.	Spiers
Alford	C. P.	Smith
Goddard	R.	Scileppi
Martha	C.	Sandford
Pickeles	L. W.	Thompson
Sinocker	R. W.	Baylis

Goals—First half: Pickeles, in 4:20. Second half: Pickeles, in 4:50; Pickeles, in 8:55; Sinocker, in 9:25; Goddard, in 11:30. Referee—William Dobby, Crescent A. C. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

COLUMBIA FIVE LOSES JINX.

Springs Surprise by Defeating Penn Quintet, 29 to 20.

Intercollegiate League Standing.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Princeton	6	1	.857
Yale	6	1	.857
Pennsylvania	5	4	.556
Dartmouth	3	5	.375
Columbia	3	6	.333
Cornell	1	7	.133

The basket ball jinx that has been trailing the Columbia five this Winter and has forced it down toward the bottom in the Intercollegiate League race was missing last night at the Morningside Heights gymnasium, and no other than Pennsylvania, until last week a contender for the title, was a victim of Columbia's heretofore mediocre quintet. The score was 29 to 20.

Not in a single game this season have the New Yorkers marshaled such speed as was evident last night in the last home court battle of the year, and once the middle of the first half was passed the Quakers never again assumed a formidable attack. Columbia closed the first period in the van by 16 to 13, and in the latter half manipulated the offensive so that the Pennsylvanians were always in check.

It was Farer, a former New York University star, who was responsible largely for the Columbia victory. At his position at left guard this year Farer has been a pillar of strength and speed, but last night he stepped forward and easily gained the centre of all attention. Not only did he hold Martin, the veteran Quaker forward, to a single basket from the floor, but he found time to cage a half-dozen scores.

Latour opened the scoring for Columbia when the teams lined up, and for the first ten minutes scoring came slowly and alternately. With the tally tied at 7 to 7, however, Farer began his series of goals which pushed Columbia ahead.

The line-up:

Columbia. (29.)	Position.	Penn. (20.)
Roberts	R. F.	Levin
Latour	R. F.	Martin
Leonard	C.	Gefford
Farer	L. G.	McNichol
Farrell	R. G.	Emery

Goals from the floor—Farer, (6.); Roberts, (2.) Katz, (2.) Latour, Farrel, Lavin, (4.) Martin. Goals from fouls—Leonard, (5.) McNichol, (10.) Substitutions—Katz for Latour, Ivory for Emery. Referee—Mr. A. W. Koch, Yonkers I. M. C. A. Umpire—Mr. J. O'Shea, St. John's College. Time of halves—Twenty minutes each.

TIGERS BEAT DARTMOUTH.

Princeton Five Routs Green in Fast Contest, 19 to 12.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 2.—By defeating the Dartmouth basket ball five, 19 to 12, in an intercollegiate league contest tonight Princeton drew up on even terms with Yale in the struggle for first place in the league standing. Close guarding on the part of both teams kept the score down. The Tigers' superior floor work enabled them to gain a margin over the Hanover men toward the end, but the contest was never safe for either side until the whistle blew.

The line-up:

Princeton. (19.)	Positions.	Dartmouth. (12.)
Eddy	L. F.	Alsnton
Parmele	R. F.	Rau
McGraw	C.	Stanford
Haas	L. G.	Mudgett
Rahill	R. G.	Sisson

Field goals—McGraw, (4.) Haas, (3.) Rau, (2.) Stanford, Mudget. Foul goals—Sisson, (4.) Haas, (1.) Parmele, (4.) Referee, Mr. Deering, Manhattan. Umpire—Mr. Henderson, Oberlin. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

HUNTER DEFEATS MAXWELL.

Will Meet Beall in Final of Pinehurst Golf Today.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 2.—Robert Hunter of the Wee Burn Club, and Ned Beall of the Uniontown Country Club, will oppose each other in the 36-hole final of the Spring tournament at Pinehurst tomorrow. Hunter defeated Norman H. Maxwell, the young Aronimink star, by 1 up at the nineteenth hole of today's semi-final. Ned Beall came up from behind to win his semi-final match with G. J. Murphy of the Wollaston Club, and won at the seventeenth by 2 and 1.

The summary:

E. C. Beall, Uniontown, beat G. J. Murphy, Wollaston, 2 and 1. Robert Hunter, Wee Burn, beat Norman H. Maxwell, Aronimink, 1 up, 19 holes.

McNAMARA LEADS AT DELAND

New York Golfer Has Low Total of 143 for First Two Rounds.

Special to The New York Times.

DELAND, Fla., March 2.—At the end of the first 36 holes of the Deland open golf championship today, T. L. McNamara, the former Massachusetts and Metropolitan open champion, was the leader with a total of 143 for his two rounds. He holed a 1 on the fourth hole this afternoon.

G. L. Bowden, Boston, is the second, with 145, and Wilfred Reid, Wilmington; Patrick Doyle, South Shore, and J. M. Barnes, Whitmarsh, are tied for third place, with totals of 146. There were thirty entrants. The best scores follow:

T. L. McNamara, New York, 74—69—143; G. L. Bowden, Tedesco, 73—72—145; Wilfred Reid, Wilmington, 71—74—145; Patrick Doyle, South Shore, 74—72—146; Walter Hagen, Rochester, 74—74—148; Jack Hutchinson, Oakmont, 71—77—148; Emmet French, York, Penn., 75—74—149; J. M. Donaldson, Glenview, 74—76—150; M. J. Brady, Oakley, 77—74—151; Arthur Law, Minneapolis, 78—73—151; Bob McDonald, Buffalo, 77—75—152.

Cutler School Seven Wins.

The Cutler School hockey seven defeated the New Rochelle High School team by a score of 5 to 2 in a closely contested game last night at the St. Nicholas Ice Rink.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Fairmont A. C.—Wild Burt Kenny vs. Tom Gibbons; Frankie Daly vs. Gussie Lewis. Both ten-round bouts.

Broadway S. C., Brooklyn—Soldier Bartfield vs. Jack Toland; ten rounds.

Clermont S. C., Brooklyn—Joe Burman vs. Jimmy Murray; Joe Asevedo vs. Harry Condon. Both ten-round bouts.

Queensboro A. C., Long Island City.—Nero Chink vs. Frankie Wagner; Battling Holmes vs. Tommy Murphy. Both ten-round bouts.

Staten Island A. C., Tompkinsville—Nick Nelson vs. Nat (Kid) Mayers. Ten rounds.

CALIFORNIAN BEATS BILLIARD CHAMPION

Blake Downs Gardner in Title Tournament—Hall Proves Too Strong for Klinger.

CLASS A BILLIARDS.
Standing of the Players.

	Won.	Lost.	H.R.	H.Avg.
Ledyard Blake	2	0	68	10-10-80
Nathan Hall	2	0	79	14 8-28
T. H. Clarkson	2	1	59	9 15-43
E. W. Gardner	1	1	52	9 40-90
Jacob Klinger	1	2	79	9 2-27
Eugene Milburn	1	2	33	5 19-40
Edward Rein	0	2	46	9 15-48

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 2.—Ledyard Blake of San Diego justified all the glowing accounts of his billiard prowess this afternoon, when he vanquished the title holder, Edward W. Gardner of Montclair, in the most important match that has thus far been played in the national Class A championship tournament at the Boston Athletic Association. Blake is one of the younger school of billiard players, and that he should be able to score a triumph over the veteran campaigner Gardner by a score of 400 to 318 stamps him as one of the most formidable contestants in this season's event.

Averages indicate little in a battle of this kind, the first meeting between the Titans of the game in the present tournament. It does not reflect adversely upon Blake's game that he was able to average only 8 8-49 against the champion of a year ago; rather, it is surprising that he should be able to score the victory. It was no easy task that he faced against a veteran of such prowess as Gardner, and that Blake could show no sign of strain in the throes of such a conflict of the tournament indicates the possession of an iron nerve that should be of much help to him in contests to come. Gardner's average was 6 30-48, a low mark for the champion.

While Blake deserves praise for his triumph, it must be said for Gardner that he was not in the pink of condition for the struggle. For some reason or other he could not get the ivories running smoothly. His stroke was never working to the best advantage, and an early lead gained by Blake assumed big proportions as the game wore toward a close.

Gardner tried with all his might to place himself in the position of a contender, but his every sally was more than answered by Blake, and the latter was for three-quarters of the game nearly a hundred points ahead.

Against such a recent entrant into the ranks of Class A billiardists as is Blake, it had been expected that the vaunted safety play of the champion would be a pronounced factor. But Blake robbed Gardner of his greatest asset in tournament competition when he placed the burden of an uphill competition on the champion. Running off to an early lead Blake forced Gardner to strive desperately for long runs in order to equalize things, and when the champion's stroke failed him he found himself laboring against tremendous odds.

The surprising feature was that Blake met Gardner at the latter's own game, that of safety. It is doubtful if in the entire match, Gardner played as many safeties as did the Californian. Usually such a course against Gardner is fraught with disaster, but Blake proved himself not alone a master of sound play, but also of precautionary tactics and Gardner struggled hopelessly against the game put on display by the contestant from the Pacific Coast.

Gardner has not yet accustomed himself to the tournament table and this counted against him. He was not sure of the cushions, and because of this was deprived of the full effectiveness of his safety play. In the case of both players it was evident that the angles of deflection were not wholly mastered, and each missed shots that, under ordinary conditions would have been performs. It was evident, too, that the balls were heavy at the start, and this heaviness increased until half of the game had been completed, when the table was brushed and the ivories began to move more lightly. The nominators. Every stake on the program has received a larger entry than for 1916, the addition in some cases amounting to 25 per cent.

The two-year-old stakes, which always have been popular at Empire City, have attracted the largest numbers, the leading fixture in this division being the Whirl Stakes, for which 95 two-year-olds have been named. The races exclusively for three-year-olds are represented by the Knickerbocker Handicap having 80 nominations. The Empire City Derby, a new fixture, has received ten less, but among those entered are most of the leading two-year-olds of last year.

The Mount Vernon Handicap has proved the most popular of the events for three-year-olds and upward with 78 nominations against 80 for the Empire City Handicap, which is worth $2,000 more. James Butler, the ruling spirit in the Empire City track, heads the list of nominators with 94 entries, but the Wickliffe Stable of McKinney and Corrigan is a close second with 92. Harry Payne Whitney has named 68, Gifford A. Cochran, 63; John W. Schorr, 62, and the Quincy Stable, 60. Nearly every prominent owner in the East and many Westerners are represented and the horses named are of the highest class.

See the smile on "Pete in the Picture"!

His handsome Spring overcoat's a *"Scotch Mist."

What's a little weather to him!

Rain or shine *"Scotch Mists" are fine—our own idea of rainproofing a cheviot.

Medium weights, regular and raglan shoulder.

*Registered Trademark.

Going to Washington for the Inauguration?

Cutaways, silk hats and the correct shade of grey mocha gloves all ready to go with you.

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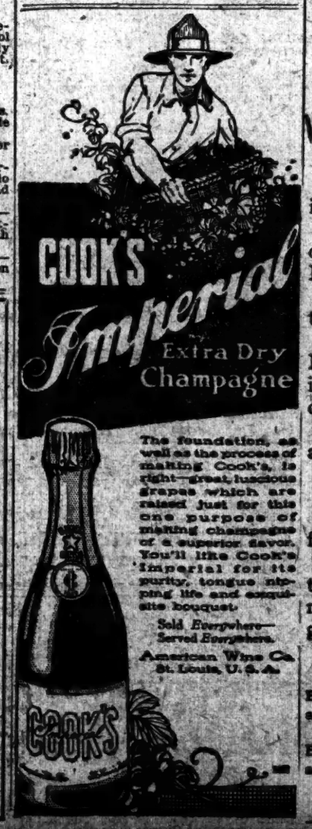

The foundation, as well as the process of making Cook's is right—great, luscious grapes which are raised just for this one purpose of making champagne of a superior savor. You'll like Cook's Imperial for its purity, tongue stirring life and exquisite bouquet.

Sold *Everywhere*—Served *Everywhere*.

American Wine Co. St. Louis, U. S. A.

ROGERS IN SQUASH FINAL.

Defeats Wainwright in Yale Club Class B Tournament.

R. B. Rogers won his way to the final in the Class B Yale Club squash tournament yesterday by defeating S. Wainwright, Jr., in a three-game match, 15—8, 11—15, 15—3. In the Class C matches R. Roome reached the final by winning from P. W. Boardman, 15—7, 15—8.

The summaries:

CLASS B.—Semi-Final Round—R. B. Rogers defeated S. Wainwright, Jr., 15—8, 11—15, 15—3.

CLASS C.—Fourth Round—E. B. Hempstone defeated G. B. Van Tassel, 15—5, 15—8; A. A. Grannell defeated J. F. O'Rourke, Jr., by default.

Semi-Final Round—R. Roome defeated P. W. Boardman, 15—7, 15—9.

BIG EMPIRE CITY ENTRIES.

Stake Races for Coming Season Show Great Increases.

Victor E. Schaumburg, Racing Secretary of the Empire City Racing Association, announced yesterday that the entries for the stakes at the Summer meeting at the Yonkers track, which closed on Thursday, showed a great increase over those received for the same stakes a year ago. Several owners may be heard from in later mails, but up to last night 1,086 entries had been received for the fifteen stakes, which included 95 nominators. Every stake on the program has received a larger entry than for 1916, the addition in some cases amounting to 25 per cent.

The two-year-old stakes, which always have been popular at Empire City, have attracted the largest numbers, the leading fixture in this division being the Whirl Stakes, for which 95 two-year-olds have been named. The races exclusively for three-year-olds are represented by the Knickerbocker Handicap having 80 nominations. The Empire City Derby, a new fixture, has received ten less, but among those entered are most of the leading two-year-olds of last year.

The Mount Vernon Handicap has proved the most popular of the events for three-year-olds and upward with 78 nominations against 80 for the Empire City Handicap, which is worth $2,000 more. James Butler, the ruling spirit in the Empire City track, heads the list of nominators with 94 entries, but the Wickliffe Stable of McKinney and Corrigan is a close second with 92. Harry Payne Whitney has named 68, Gifford A. Cochran, 63; John W. Schorr, 62, and the Quincy Stable, 60. Nearly every prominent owner in the East and many Westerners are represented and the horses named are of the highest class.

MISS GUTHRIE WINS FINAL.

Beats Miss Taylor, 6—0, 6—3, for Florida Tennis Title.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 2.—Miss Martha Guthrie of Pittsburgh had an easy time in the final of the women's tennis tournament for the championship of the State here today, defeating Miss Margaret H. Taylor of New York, 6—0, 6—3. Paired with Mary Snyder of Pittsburgh she will meet Mrs. Rawson L. Wood of New York and Miss Taylor tomorrow for the doubles championship.

The summaries:

SINGLES.—Championship Round—Miss Martha Guthrie, Pittsburgh, defeated Miss Margaret H. Taylor, New York, 6—0, 6—3.

DOUBLES.—Semi-Finals—Miss Martha Guthrie and Miss Mary Snyder, Pittsburgh, defeated Miss Ada Norfleet, Memphis, and Miss L. A. Prindle, New York, 7—5, 6—1; Mrs. Rawson L. Wood and Miss Margaret H. Taylor, New York, defeated Mrs. J. S. Phipps and Mrs. F. T. Frelinghuysen, New York, 6—3, 6—4.

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BENNY KAUFF'S BAT IS WORKING WELL

Centre Fielder Laces Ball for Average of 1,000 in Game Between Giant Nines.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 2.—There is a saying in Marlin that it never rains in this part of Texas until the Giants come. The last big rain in this vicinity fell in October, and the drought that followed was not broken until this week. The downpour is great for the farmers, but not for the ball players. The Giants are not faring so badly, however, as most of the rainfall is at night and the soil of Emerson Field soaks up the moisture by noon. The athletes went out for a run this morning and stayed off the diamond until this afternoon, when another five-inning practice game was staged.

The weather is still cloudy and cold in the afternoons, and McGraw is working his pitchers carefully. Germany Schaefer and Hans Lobert chose the teams today. Lobert's team, with Fred Harscher and Waite Hoyt sharing the work in the box, won by a score of 8 to 1. The pitchers on Schaefer's nine were Vinal, a New York semi-pro, and Jaynes, a recruit from South Carolina.

Schaefer's team got off in front when Tesreau's triple scored a run in the first inning. They made only two other hits, however, while the winners belted Jaynes and Vinal for nine hits. They tied the score with Vinal twirling in the third, and won off Jaynes's delivery in the fourth and fifth. Harscher yielded but three hits while he was in the box. Hoyt pitched the last two innings with such speed and control that nobody reached first base on him. The pitchers had to put the ball over, as McGraw made a special rule eliminating bases on balls.

Benny Kauff did the best hitting. He made three singles in three times up. The batting order was as follows:

Lobert's—Lobert, short stop; Kauff, centre field; Thorpe, left field; Kelly, right field; Holke, first base; Young, third base; Schepner, second base; Sandberg, catcher; Harscher and Hoyt, pitchers.

Schaefer's—Murray, left field; Witter, centre field; Tesreau, right field; Wagner, second base; Kilduff, short stop; Barris, third base; Rodriguez, first base; Kruger, catcher; Vinal and Jaynes, pitchers.

The Dallas Club today called off the first exhibition game which the Giants were to have played there tomorrow. Cold weather and wet grounds may also prevent the Sunday game. The entire squad will practice here tomorrow, and if there is a Sunday game at Dallas not more than fifteen men will make the trip. McGraw intends to try George Kelly out as a pitcher in these early exhibition games.

SUES HARVARD FOR PAY.

Dr. Sexton Claims $900 Due Him for Services as Baseball Coach.

BOSTON, March 2.—The fact that he managed the Brown University baseball team in 1888 was given by Judge W. Perley Hall in the Suffolk Superior Court today as reason for declining to sit in a suit brought by Dr. Frank J. Sexton of Brookline against Harvard University to recover for alleged baseball coaching. Dr. Sexton is also a graduate of Brown and played on the nine in 1891, 1892 and 1893. Judge Hall referred the case to another Justice.

Dr. Sexton claims that he was engaged to coach the Harvard team from 1912 to 1915 at a salary of $3,000 a year and that $900 was due him on his 1913 salary.

Rutgers Track Men Report.

NEW BRUNSWICK, March 2.—The Rutgers track team began its regular indoor practice today. Coach Frank Hazel was greeted by a record squad, forty-five candidates reporting.

YANKS STEER SHY OF RAIN.

Pinochle Game Follows Short Practice of Forty Minutes Indoors.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 2.—Sweaters and rubbers were useful for the Yankee baseball players today. They didn't wear rubbers, but were incased in sweaters, and their entire practice was limited to forty minutes of throwing in the afternoon. It was a wet, cloudy, cheerless day, so much so that they didn't go out at all in the morning. But rather than be set back in their conditioning by being idle for two days in succession the Yanks went to it in the afternoon.

The practice was not on the diamond, which was too muddy for use, but on such dry places as could be found just outside the training house and in a covered shed nearby. It was not bad practice, however. It was fairly vigorous under the moist circumstances. There was nothing half way about the way several of the pitchers unloosened their arms.

Bob Shawkey gave his arm an energetic tryout, as did Russell, Piercey and Shocker. They didn't use speed long, but displayed a good deal of it for brief periods. There was more rapid-fire twirling on view than on any previous day of the training.

The catchers, Shaw, Farrell, Walters, and Alexander, were kept busy handling the big squad of moundsmen and there was a businesslike thud as the ball struck their mitts.

Slim Love and George Mogridge tossed to each other and took it easy. Farrell had in hand a group of young pitchers including Moore, the Instrodon, who, Farrell declares, will have a lot of stuff in due time; Ross and Ferguson.

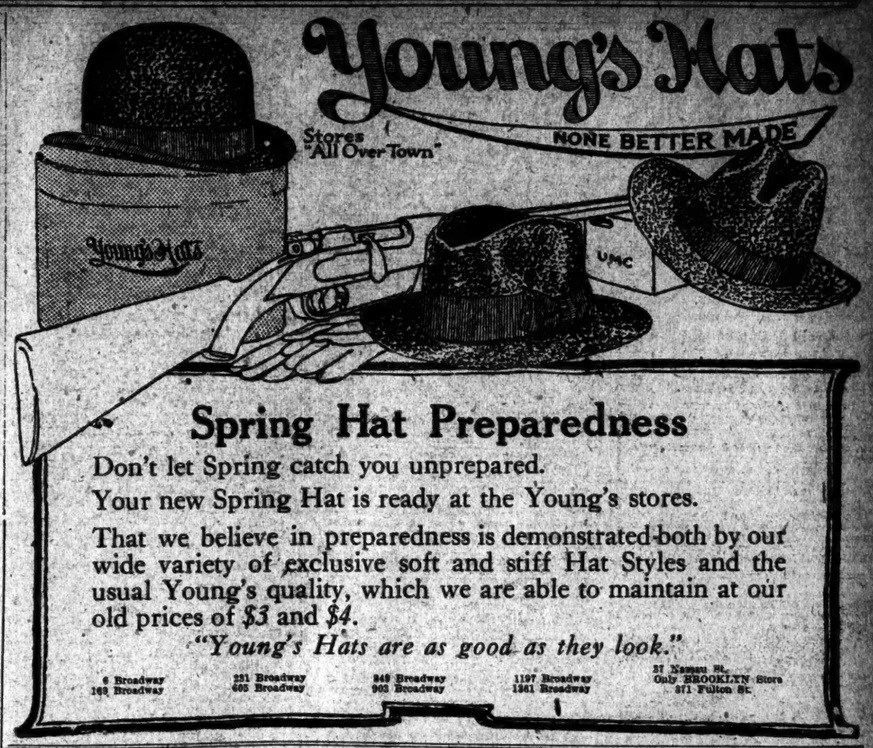
Russell, Cullop, Mogridge, and Love had a drill in agility on a board floor, scooping a ground ball off the hard surface. Gilhooley, Stark, Hendryx, and Maisel played catch, and when through with that three of this party played pinochle. Incidentally, in yesterday's practice, which was entirely indoors, Gilhooley lost $8 in a jackpot.

More progress has been made by Captain Huston in shaping matters for military drill for baseball players. He had word from the United States Army authorities that a drilling officer would be assigned to the Yankees. It is probable that Sergeant Gibson, recruiting officer at Macon, will be attached to the New York Club.

"How about the Nationals?" asked Major Dorey of Governors Island in a message to Captain Huston. Nobody has as yet been detailed to the National Leaguers. Captain Huston sent word back that Secretary Tener is a patriotic gentleman and strongly interested. He also communicated with Mr. Tener directly. "This is not merely an American League affair," said Captain Huston. "There is no desire to make it such. It is bigger than that."

Manhattan Loses and Wins.

The Crescent Athletic Club basket ball combination defeated the Manhattan College five by a score of 37 to 12 last night on the Crescent courts. The winners obtained the lead shortly after the start and were never headed. In the afternoon Manhattan defeated Cathedral College by the score of 31 to 30.



Spring Hat Preparedness

Don't let Spring catch you unprepared.

Your new Spring Hat is ready at the Young's stores.

That we believe in preparedness is demonstrated both by our wide variety of exclusive soft and stiff Hat Styles and the usual Young's quality, which we are able to maintain at our old prices of *$3* and *$4*.

"Young's Hats are as good as they look."

6 Broadway, 160 Broadway, 221 Broadway, 895 Broadway, 849 Broadway, 903 Broadway, 1197 Broadway, 1361 Broadway, 37 Nassau St., Only BROOKLYN Store 371 Fulton St.

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" SIXTH AVE., WEST 13TH STREET

Final Clearance Sale of Men's

Winter Clothing

Great Heaps of Stylish, Serviceable, Excellently Tailored Garments in TO-DAY'S SALE at

$10 and $15

Though we have named this event the "Winter Clearance," you will find ever so many suits and overcoats that can be worn well into the Spring season.

SUITS
Formerly Priced to $25
Today at $15

The product of such famous manufacturers of high-class ready-to-wear apparel as Schloss Bros., of Baltimore, and Snellenberg Bros. of Philadelphia, are included.

There are all hand-tailored garments, beautifully made in every detail. In newest two and three button styles, pinch back included.

The array of materials gives you choice of FINE WORSTEDS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS AND SERGES.

OVERCOATS
Formerly Priced to $20
Today at $10

Smart, snappy overcoats that can be worn well into the Spring season. Splendidly tailored of newest mixtures, in stylish pinch backs, belted models; single and double breasted form-fitting styles and Ulsterettes. Sizes up to 44.

SUITS
Formerly Priced to $16.75
Today at $10

This group is made up chiefly of "odd" suits selected from our superb regular lines. Only one or two of a style or material, and though the size ranges are somewhat incomplete, all sizes are in the whole collection.

SPRING TOP COATS
First Showing and Sale of 1917
Special at $15

Handsome new "toppers," faultlessly made of very fine black and Oxford materials. Choice of plain or silk-faced. Here we also include many "odd" topcoats of knitted fabrics in the popular green and brown shades.

Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps redeemable for $2.50 worth of merchandise in any department, or for $2 in cash at the "S. & H." office on the 5th floor.

We give 20C Green Trading Stamps as usual. Ask for them.

Double 20C Stamps till 12 o clock. Single 20C Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

The Master Stylist

W. H. HUDSON

Lover of birds and open spaces, who has re-discovered for us the joy and splendidness of simple things

New American Editions Ready

IDLE DAYS IN PATAGONIA

Prof. Wm. James gives high praise to this book and says of the author, "A man who can write."

THE PURPLE LAND

Introduced by Theodore Roosevelt

James M. Barrie says: "It is one of the choicest things of our latter day literature."

A CRYSTAL AGE

With a critical appreciation by Clifford Smyth, Litt. D.

N. Y. Evening Post says: "It has the zeal of the open air, kinship with beauty of all sorts, and a relieving glint of humor."

You will find in Hudson's works the unique fiction of a great naturalist who is also a born story-teller. The essays of a man who has studied Nature and Life with the eyes of a scientist, the mind of a philosopher, the soul of an artist and the heart of a lover of humanity. The wide knowledge of a naturalist who has observed nature with loving, deeply feeling eyes. The grace and charm of a great stylist. The rarest spirit among living writers.

Price Each, $1.50 Net. Postage extra. At any Bookstore.

E. P. DUTTON & COMPANY, 681 Fifth Avenue, New York

TAMMANY HALL

has given an exclusive order for *4000 bottles* of CLYSMIC for the use of their 1200 loyal Democratic delegates, en route to Washington for the Presidential Inauguration.

What else—when CLYSMIC is the table water par excellence with the man who *knows*.

15 grains of Lithia Salts to the gallon.

Sold everywhere in splits, pints and quarts only.

Don't accept ordinary waters.

Insist on genuine CLYSMIC
THE KING OF TABLE WATERS
Source of the Celebrated Springs at Clysmic, Ark.

The Quinine That Does Not Cause Nervousness or Ringing in Head

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE can be taken by anyone without causing nervousness or ringing in the head. It is famous the world over for Colds, Grip and Headache. Used whenever Quinine is needed.

—but remember there is Only One

"Bromo Quinine"

That is the Original

Laxative Bromo Quinine

This Signature on Every Box

E. W. Grove Price 25c

GOLD SEAL Champagne

Urbana Wine Company, Urbana, N. Y.

New York Office, 12 Bridge St. Phone 3439 Broad.

7-20-4

Factory output 1916—47,520,000. Increase over last year—8,655,000. Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.

FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

EVERYTHING FOR Billiards and Bowling

Prices and Terms to Suit.

REPAIRS BY EXPERT MECHANICS

The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. 22 to 32 West 23d St., Near Broadway.

LOST.

Don't worry about a loss. Advertise in the Lost and Found columns of The New York Times. All Lost and Found advertisements in The Times are reprinted in a Lost and Found Bulletin, which is distributed to pawnbrokers, detective agencies, Police Departments, railway companies and ferry depots.—Adv.

DRY GOODS SALES INCREASE.

Shipments of Spring and Fall Material Ahead of Last Year's.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Current wholesale shipments of dry goods are well ahead of the corresponding period a year ago. Road sales for immediate delivery are about equal to the same period last year, while road sales for Spring and Fall delivery show a marked increase over the same week of 1916. Customers have been in to market in about equal numbers. Collections are largely in excess of the same week a year ago."

AMERICAN LADY WAISTS

If it's an American Lady it's a best seller. Bring all the sales punch and profit that ever can come to your Department.

Sold to you at the lowest prices for the best values.

Cotton—$9 to $24 Doz.
Stouts—$12 to $18 Doz.
Silks—$10 Doz. to $8.75 Ea.
Stouts—$2.50 to $4.50 Ea.

THE AMERICAN LADY WAIST CO.
Waldorf Building, 2-16 West 33rd Street.
Downtown: 514-516 Broadway, near Spring St.

Woolens Purchased ELIAS SURUT 19-21 Greene St.

CIGAR Exclusive
Marie Antoinette
Sold Wherever Quality is in Demand
TRY ONE
10¢ and UP
Made By E. KLEINERT & CO.—NY

Partitions for Office and Showroom
All Qualities—Rock Bottom Prices.
H. Katz & Son, 132 Prince St. spring

WORMSER & CO.,
COMMERCIAL BANKERS
80 Fifth Ave. 'Phone Stuyv. 3300.
Accounts financed. Advances on merchandise.

ADVANCES ON ACCOUNTS
Liberal Trading Co., 31 Chambers St.

Auction Sales

TO BE SOLD TODAY,
March 3d, at 10:30 A. M.,
at the American Art Galleries,
Madison Sq. South, N. Y. C.,
in Two Lots,
The Charles E. Locke Property
Exhibited but not sold during May, 1916, and Purchases made thereat but not paid for.
The Sale will be conducted by
MR. OTTO BERNET, of the
American Art Association, Managers,
3, 4 and 6 East 23d St., Madison Square So.

Goods by Advertisement.

Country storekeepers needing goods should send a prepaid day lettergram to The New York Times, giving particulars. Next morning a short advertisement costing 50 cents a line of six words will appear on the Business Page of The Times. Replies may be addressed to name or box number.—Advt.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section IV., Par. G, Subsection 1, Tariff Act of October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold 12 lottery tickets; 1 lottery ticket; 14 obscene pictures; 6 packages lottery tickets; 6 parts lottery tickets; 1 obscene photo; 1 book obscene pictures; 1 illegal article; 1 pkg. Spanish Fly; 50 obscene pictures; 23 prohibited lithos; 4¼ lbs. prohibited lithos; 1 pkg. illegal art; 20 obscene pictures; 63 obscene pictures; 13 lottery tickets; 4 obscene cards; 78 obscene cards; 1 lottery ticket; 1 article illegal articles; 1 lottery ticket; 1 pkg. obscene cards; 9 lottery tickets; 10 obscene cards; 1 obscene book; 25 obscene cards; 22 articles; 15 obscene articles; 7 lottery tickets; 16 lottery tickets; 8 obscene photos; 60 lottery tickets; 3 obscene books; 16 obscene cards; 1 obscene booklet; 10 obscene cards. Notice is hereby given that because is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 13, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated February 21, 1917.
THOS. D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold one five-gallon can of scallops. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 19, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated February 28, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 25 cases of tomato pulp. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 12, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated February 28, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW YORK, PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION FOR THE FIRST DISTRICT.

Notice is hereby given that the petition of Richmond Light and Railroad Company for authority to issue and dispose of a mortgage of trust to secure $7,500,000 face value of first and refunding mortgage six per cent. gold bonds by a corporation to be formed through the consolidation of said company and of the Staten Island Midland Railway Company; (2) to consolidate with Staten Island Midland Railway Company, and (3) to permit the corporation to be formed upon such consolidation to issue (a) $1,350,000 par value of six per cent. cumulative preferred stock, and (b) $3,291,000 par value of common stock; and the petition of the Staten Island Midland Railway Company for authority (1) to increase its authorized capital stock from $1,000,000 to $2,850,000, divided into 28,500 shares of the par value of $100 each, of which 12,500 shares shall be six per cent. cumulative preferred stock and 16,000 shares shall be common stock; (2) to issue said new preferred stock and new common stock; (3) to execute a mortgage and deed of trust, to secure $7,500,000 face value of first and refunding mortgage six per cent. gold bonds by a corporation to be formed through the consolidation of the said companies; (4) to consolidate said companies, and (5) to permit the corporation to be formed upon such consolidation to issue (a) $1,350,000 par value of six per cent. cumulative preferred stock, and (b) $3,291,000 par value of common stock, will be heard by the Commission at its office, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of March, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated New York, February 21, 1917.
RICHMOND LIGHT AND RAILROAD COMPANY.
By C. W. HUNTINGTON, President.
STATEN ISLAND MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.
By R. L. RAND, Vice President.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE STILLWELL CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.:

In pursuance of an order of the Court of Chancery of the State of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a case wherein John S. Ellsworth and others are Complainants, and The Stillwell Chemical Company, Inc., et al., are Defendants, notice is hereby given to all of the creditors of the said company to present to John W. McGeehan, the Receiver of the said company, at his office, Room 203, Kinney Building, No. 790 Broad Street, Newark, N. J., their several claims and demands against said company, itemized and duly verified under oath or affirmation, within two months from the date hereof, or they will be excluded from the benefit of such dividend as may hereafter be made and declared by said court from the assets of said company.

Dated February 12, 1917.
JOHN W. McGEEHAN, Jr.,
Receiver of The Stillwell Chemical Company, Inc., 790 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

CHINCHILLAS.—Open for quantity gray, navy, brown, and red. L. Greenberg & Bro., 114 East 23d St.

DRESSES.—Contractor on dresses, with new plant of sewing machines, wants to connect reliable jobber. J 143 Times.

DRESSES.—Contractors on silk dresses; call with samples. Room 19, 1,181 Broadway.

PETTICOATS.—Open for taffeta and jersey petticoats in gold, mustard; for immediate delivery; price $3 to $4. New York Cloak & Suit House, 116 West 32d St.

PLUSHES, Esquimaux, Peerless, or others; any quantity at a price. Farragut 9610.

SERGES-POPLINS.—Open for all kinds of serges and popling at a price. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

SUITS.—Will place stock orders on taffeta and Palm Beach suits; call Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

SUITS.—Contractors call with suits of better grade Friday and Saturday, between 9-11, 7th floor, 40 West 22d.

SUITS.—Looking at high-grade suits. 109 West 20th, 5th floor.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber looking at taffeta suits and coats. 5th floor, 129 West 27th St.

TAFFETA.—Open to buy 1,000 pieces of taffeta, spot cash, at a price. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St. Tel. Mad. Sq. 9136.

TAFFETAS.—High-grade, changeable taffetas. Telephone Madison Square 3792.

TUSSAHS.—Plain, tans, 36 inch; open for 1,000 pieces; pay spot cash; immediate delivery only. 1007 Farragut.

WASH DRESSES.—Contractors, submit samples. S. Simon & Co., 137 West 27th.

WASH SKIRTS.—Contractor who can furnish styles for wash skirts of the better grade. 137-141 West 21st, 3d floor.

WOOLENS.—Export house interested buying Juilliard's 3504 serge; 4060 satin; Lawrence's S. G. D. cloth; Lorraine's 1671-3603 serge. Bennett, Rector 6114.

WOOLEN AND WORSTED.—Will pay cash regardless of quantity. J 134 Times.

Offerings to Buyers

CHEVIOTS, high shades, Feiret twills, shepherd checks, chuddahs, white chinchilla. Farragut 9811.

CLOTHING.—Chain stores want to weed out all slow moving merchandise at a sacrifice; an accumulation of men's and women's clothing from previous seasons to close out to highest bidder at once. See Mr. Michaels, The Samuel Stores, Room 920, 200 5th Av.

COATS.—44.75 buys our American poplin coat, 54 inches long. A. H. Hollander, 28 West 26th.

COATS.—Last lot plush coats, $16.50; sport coats, $1.90. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Large silk evening dresses to close out. Globe Dress Co., 10 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Sport shantung and silks, $8.50-$12.50. Chas. Wolfert, 30 West 32d.

JERSEY CLOTH, (Direct from Mill.)—Best quality worsteds; all shades; immediate delivery; cheap. Loquitur Co., Phone Spring 4442.

JERSEY CLOTH for sale, all colors; lightweight. Greeley 4007.

POIRET TWILL.—Will exchange gold, tan, or rookie for navy and black. 9415 Madison Sq.

POPLINS, silk and wool, satins, meteors, all colors; immediate delivery. Marks & Sonner, 354 4th Av. 3080 Mad. Sq.

POPLIN.—Copen, mustard, green, gold; $1.37½, delivery today. Levenson & Sats, 1-170 Broadway.

POIRET TWILL.—Will exchange gold and tan for navy and black. Madison Sq. 9415.

SILK DRESSES.—Novelties; known in market at $7.50; sell at $7.50 to $10.50; on racks for delivery. Gordon, 39 West 32d.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Best quality, 0, 00, and 000; interesting inducements; large quantities; quick deliveries. Snap Fastener Mfg. Co., 1476 Broadway, Suite 605, Greeley 2662.

VELOURS.—Forspmann & Huffmann velour, Spring shade, at opening price. Farragut 9779.

VELVETEENS.—22-inch twill and straight back, black and colors. Gramercy 0098.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN to handle a popular-priced line of ladies' belts, covering Middle West; also one for Southern States; commission. K 255 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN.—Ladies' neckwear foreman, head cutter, wants position; highest reference; expert. O 183 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday....4¼@4¼ P. C. for the best names
Thursday....4¼@4¼

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Style Instead of Cloth Patterns.

One reason advanced why clothing designs for next Fall will be of a more elaborate nature than ordinary is that variety will have to be attained in this way rather than in cloth patterns. Owing to the stringency of the wool situation, the mills have not been able to show so many different styles and, in some cases, where samples were shown in thousands of different patterns the selection is now limited to much smaller showings. Some of the clothiers, according to one explanation, have considered getting around this limitation by designing more styles. Some doubt, however, is raised concerning the judgment displayed in doing this, owing to the fact that the more restricted the style showing the more efficient is production.

Carpet Prices Up.

In spit of the fact that the demand for carpets and rugs in this market is lagging more or less at the moment, price advances on the former went into effect on Thursday that ranged from 5 per cent. on some of the expensive goods to 15 per cent. on the cheaper grades. Rug prices were also put up in some cases, while in others all selling was stopped save upon goods that are now in stock. With the opening of the Fall season only six to eight weeks away, it is said to be very doubtful if all of the orders taken on Spring goods can be filled in time, the mills being overspecified. Every indication is said to point to even higher prices for the new season. One of the features of the current demand is for contract work, particularly in hotels and stores.

Linoleum Trade Hard Hit.

One of the sharpest setbacks the linoleum trade has received in some time was the recent torpedoing of the steamer Roanoke, which was en route from Dundee to New York with some $200,000 worth of backing burlaps aboard. The monetary loss on the burlaps involved is said to be the smallest part of the catastrophe, the main point being the length of time that will be required to replace the goods, if they can be replaced at all, with the trade needing them as badly as it does now. Never it is said, have stocks of wide burlaps in the hands of the American linoleum mills been so low as at the present time. A large quantity of Scotch linoleums were also reported lost on the Roanoke. As for business, the current demand is seasonably active, with not a great amount of merchandise available.

No Weakness in Worsteds.

Although the call for worsteds in the men's wear trade has been decidedly below that of past seasons, there is no apparent sign of price weakness. Sellers believe this is one of the best proofs possible of the underlying strength of the market. If values were inflated, they say, there would be a prompt decline in prices. As it is, the greatly advanced quotations on yarns, the scarcity of labor, and its greatly increased cost have excellent backing. Mill agents, any possibility of a decline very remote, even though the demand is not of the best.

Spring Shoes Moving Better.

Local sellers of high-class shoes for women tell of a better business lately on Spring footwear. Colored kid shoes are in excellent demand for immediate delivery, it is said, with the canary shades, ivory, and gray especially good. White shoes are also moved freely. The most popular heights at the moment appear to be 8¼ and 9 inches. While the big movement in sports footwear has not yet begun, a better business is told of on low white shoes of nubuck and kid. A general upward tendency in prices is still noticeable, but it is said to be less marked than it has been. In the more staple end of the trade jobbers' salesmen are leaving with a general line of shoes for the Fall season.

Straw Hats as a Style.

Although for a time there was general dissatisfaction among retail millinery buyers because straw hats for women were "spring" before the appointed time, most of them soon became reconciled to the situation. According to one man, any attempt to make an arbitrary rule concerning when straw hats shall appear is bound to meet with failure. It depends entirely upon the whim of fashion and women when straw hats shall be worn. The situation this season is merely another sign that style will exercise its authority not alone over color and design, but also over materials. For instance, it appeared very strange at first to see women wearing furs in Summer time because we thought furs belonged exclusively to the cold season, but women and fashion ruled differently. The same holds good for millinery. It would not be at all surprising to see the same upset occur again."

Dress Demand Less Active.

Reports from local specialists in the higher-priced dresses for women say that the demand has tapered off some in the last few days. They do not attribute it to the reported growth in the call for suits, but rather to the fact that many buyers have covered their needs for the time being, and for the present will devote more of their time to selling than to stocking additional goods. Another reason advanced is that not a few buyers are waiting for their favorite houses to show their adaptations of the newest things offered abroad. In the business that is passing the call continues largest for dresses of soft taffeta, crêpe de chine, and crêpe Georgette. Both the straight-line and barrel silhouettes remain in favor, with the advantage somewhat on the side of the former. While a tendency toward the darker shades is reported, it is said to be developing slowly.

The West a Good Silk Buyer.

Although reports of the silk business done with Western buyers were at first rather discouraging to the silk trade, conditions have improved notably of late. According to reports made now, the West is sending in orders that are satisfactory in every respect. Rumors of a slump in purchasing from the West were current not long ago for the reason that quite a few buyers did not order their customary allotments when in the market, their orders came in promptly, however, once they reached home.

It Was the Last Straw.

A representative of a local dress concern told a Times reporter yesterday of an incident that he thought was rather funny. It concerned a buyer whom the salesman had taken to the theatre and to supper afterward at a prominent restaurant. The buyer had come into the showroom late in the afternoon, so a call the day after the "treat" was necessary to complete showing the line. The buyer called all right, but in a "morning after" mood. He bought several models without comment or complaint, but finally objected to one that was priced at $19.50. "I have paid you back the cost of your entertainment in the models I have bought so far," he said, "and I haven't kicked. But I want you to remember that I tipped the hat boy at the restaurant last night, so there is no need of your putting it in on that last dress. If I can't have it for even money I won't take it." The strangest part, according to the salesman, was that the buyer meant it.

Late Printcloth Deliveries Sold.

Late deliveries of printcloths were sold in this market yesterday, when 39-inch 80 squares were disposed of for shipments running through the last half of the year at 10 cents. Large bids were also in the market for similar deliveries of 38½-inch 64-60s, for which buyers offered 7 cents. This figure, however, did not appear to suit sellers, and, so far as known, was not accepted. Spot lots of this construction sold at 7⅞ cents. Spot and nearby 38½-inch 64s moved at 6⅞ cents, while March-April 39-inch 60-52s brought 6½ cents. Not a great deal was done on sheetings, from all accounts, though further business was taken on 48 square, four-yard goods at 8¼ cents for delivery in April, May, and June. Closing spot printcloth prices were:

39-inch,	50-80s....10¾	38½-inch,	64-60s....7¾
39-inch,	72-76s....9⅝	38½-inch,	64-56s....7¼
39-inch,	68-72s....8⅝	38½-inch,	60-52s....6¾
39-inch,	56-48s....7⅜	38½-inch,	60-48s....6⅜
38½-inch,	64-64s....7⅜	27-inch,	64-60s....5½

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

PHELAN ESTATES, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Phelan Estates, Inc., real estate at 1,400 Fifth Avenue and 148th Street, by Patrick J. O'Connell, $810; William J. O'Donnell, $810, and John E. Murray, $780.

CHARLES N. FREEDMAN, clerk, of 617 West 153d Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $81,940 and no assets.

CHARLES W. WELLER of 859 Riverside Drive has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,942, all in Atlantic, Ga., and no assets.

W. REID AUGSBURY of 661 West 180th Street, formerly Treasurer of the Riverside Garage Company, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $10,780 and assets of $1,500.

LAURA HERRING of 21 East Twenty-first Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,618 and assets of $268.

HERBERT B. HALL, advertising writer, of 806 West 150th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,237 and assets of $400.

STANISLAW F. KOZLAWSKI, a baker, of 2,259 Third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,661 and no assets.

J. IRVING HANSHE of 5 West Sixty-fifth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,843 and no assets. The only creditor is the State Superintendent of Insurance, $1,843, on a judgment obtained Jan. 28, 1915, in an agreement with the Empire State Surety Company.

SKEELE COAL COMPANY of 90 West Street has filed schedules showing liabilities of $216,416 and assets of $86,500.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 277 business failures the United States during the week against 287 for the previous week and 252, 415, 266, and 230 for the corresponding weeks of 1913 to 1916. The Middle States had 51, New England 23, Southern 74, Western 78, Northwestern 22, Southwestern 29, Pacific 20, and Canada 30, against 29 for the preceding week. About 87 per cent. had less than $5,000 capital and 9 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 2.—Alfred Sellstrom, a tailor at 210 West Madison St., voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed; liabilities $32,-432, assets $32,862.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor.

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Abate, James—Cover Fabrics, Inc....	$141.07
Asch, Teodors—J. D. Ostrander.....	121.40
Atkins Structural Engineering Co., Inc.—Amsterdam Casualty Co.....	180.41
Albers, Rose—H. E. McLear.....	136.62
Avedon, William—F. O. Fyrne.....	110.00
Bressler, Samuel—S. Menkin, Inc.....	128.80
Billet, Barney and Irving—N. Hornstein et al	604.82
Basner, Herman—Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.....	121.66
Brittian, Henry L.—Mackenzie Woodworking Co., Inc.....	818.66
Bunce, Harry E.—Robinson Clay Product Co. of N. Y.....	2,322.57
Bach, Geo. H.—H. S. Sisson.....	1,320.25
Cobb, Chas. H.; Peter C. Trapp and Wm. E. Myers—Morris Plan Co. of N. Y.....	118.41
Corkdale, Joe—J. G. Walsh.....	111.39
Curtis, Harry P.—F. A. F. Cewen.....	491.41
Cox, Wm. F.—F. O'Byrne.....	110.00
Christopher, Wm. H.—H. L. Wardwell et al.....	238.70
Damsey, Joseph A.—W. P. Cortset.....	156.61
Dwyer, John—Fred S. James & Co.....	104.86
Doyle, Anna M.—S. Altman & Co.....	826.81
Deauville Bathing Co., Inc.—J. Tropet costs	122.80
Davidson, Max—W. W. Metzler.....	391.25
Eriand, Geo. W.—G. Gibbons, costs.....	104.57
Eisenberg, Isidore, by guardian—N. Y. Consolidated R. R. Co.....	127.89
Feinstein, Ben—M. Elmendorf.....	1,087.89
Freibrun, Rebecca—N. Y. Consolidated R. R. Co.....	112.28
Grinaldi, Nicola—M. Smith et al.....	504.41
Gillan, Charles—H. Stern.....	122.41
Gardner, Lester N.—O. Rein.....	166.19
G. B. Express Co., Inc.—G. S. Barnett..	230.11
Gelsel, Samuel—Wm. Bayley et al.....	121.40
Horwitz, Hyman, and 100th Street Holding Co.—B. Bloom et al.....	2,124.73
Hill, William A.—A. Lurie, costs.....	109.04
Hausler, Charles F.—Brooklyn Termina Garage and Machine Co., costs.....	107.26
Hollender, Susie V., admx.—F. H. Wallace	140.78
Heidi, Michael, Leopold and Benjamin Wolf—M. Wolf.....	274.66
Hughes Charles P.; Harry F. Russell, Hugh Ahern, and Thomas Weber—Morris Plan Co. of New York.....	1114.41
Hirshkind, Max—G. Townsend et al.....	109.21
H. Fox Works and Augusta Friedericke Clausen, extrx.—Metropolitan Savings Bank.....	1,011.39
Howison, Leonard—Henry Morgan & Co.....	196.20
International Gas and Electric Fixtures Co., Isaacs Wolsky, and Sam Berlin—Crescent Brass Mfg. Co.....	127.76
Johns, Edward S.—W. Rooney.....	253.41
Johnson, Albert S.—C. M. Dolan.....	403.30
Kastner & Graf, Inc.—L. Sirks.....	230.40
Kalagrakos, Pete—J. F. Connmer.....	453.81
Konovitz, Sarah and William—A. Brown, Jr.	2,242.29
Kutner, Abraham A.—Y. P. Bencer.....	116.39
Levy, William—D. Cohen.....	640.00
Levy & Gilliland Co.—M. Maloney costs	104.45
Leili, Michael—D. Pelsenar.....	369.29
Moore, Catherine V.—G. L. Dozier.....	282.77
Meehan, James—M. M. Le Vien, costs..	160.22
Meagher, Joseph P.—P. Brown.....	114.15
Marchowsky, Max—B. Kaufman.....	475.00
Magner, John P.—Austin Nichols & Co., Inc.	122.71
Morrison, Albert E.—A. C. Morrison....	39.56
Pletscher, Martin—Burns Bros.....	159.18
Popper, Alfred, and Solomon D. Rosenberg—S. K. Lichtenstein et al.....	141.41
Russkow, Abraham, and Harry Birot—23d Ward Bank.....	2,196.66
Rosenoff, Jacob—Altmayer.....	1,518.71
Scharff, William—C. T. Strester Co., Inc.	122.71
Tenen Bldg. Corp.; Oscar R. W. Worm, Jr., and Joseph Schwartz—Bronx Artificial Stone Works, Inc.....	116.82
Same—Same	271.5
Same—Same	226.82
Union Ry. Co.—J. Craven.....	1,023.56
Union Ry. Co.—T. Stanton, as guardian..	50.00

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Cohen, David—S. Rich, Oct. 20, 1916.. $351.85
Capitol Realty and Construction Co.—Builders' Hoist and Machine Co., May 29, 1916 ..... 341.25
Fuchs, Emil E.—J. Mintz, Feb. 25, 1916 ..... 178.40
Hammon, Morris—A. Fiax, Jan. 4, 1917 ..... 104.00
Leach, Arthur B.; James G. Campbell, Perry W. Leach, and George C. Olmstead—Leach, Campbell & Co., Dec. 31, 1915 ..... 3,755.10
Moretzky, Sigmund, and Henry J. Rosenkranz—C. O. Hall, Aug. 29, 1914.. 182.10
Valentine, Moses—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1914 ..... 1,089.41
Warner, James H.—Y. D. Morgan et al., Nov. 12, 1914 ..... 100.32
Weil, Hugo—L. Lewis et al., Oct. 31, 1907. (canceled) 140.64
Mayer Ice Machine and Engineering Co.—M. J. Dunseath, Oct. 30, 1916 (reversed) 324.41
De Vots, Philip—A. Shenel et al., May 13, 1916 (vacated) 128.41
Leonhard Michael Brewing Co.—Hanna Co., May 20, 1916, (vacated) 2,109.60
National Surety Co. and Nicola Manimalo—People, &c., Feb. 9, 1917, (vacated) 1,000.00
Velasco, Fabian, and Dorn—W. G. Finger, May 25, 1914 ..... 122.74
Woods, Estelle G.—B. T. Morgan, May 11, 1907 ..... 195.65
Kleinschmidt, Frank E., and Louis J. Lane—E. B. Dobbs, Oct. 30, 1916.... 129.06

In Bronx County.

Dick, Morris—J. Berlin, Nov. 28, 1916.. $51.72
Picker, David E.—L. Gerbino, Dec. 11, 1916 ..... 185.60

EXECUTIVES TO MEET.

Dry Goods Store Superintendents to Hold a Conference.

It was announced yesterday that plans were being made for a national meeting of store Superintendents and executives, to be held under the auspices of the National Retail Dry Goods Association. This meeting will take place within the next sixty days, either in Chicago or St. Louis. E. L. Howe, Executive Secretary of the association, yesterday said the meeting would bring together officials in charge of the service end of stores from every part of the country.

"There will be present," said he, "the Superintendents in charge of the employment, of the delivery and of all parts of the service end of a store; the financial men in charge of the office, those in charge of workrooms and factories in connection with stores, advertising managers, system managers, in fact, all that have to do with the service other than merchandise."

It is expected that several hundred executives will be present, with the sessions lasting several days. While a fine program will be arranged, it has been suggested that a considerable portion of the time be given over to informal discussions, as it was found that these informal meetings brought out most interesting and instructive facts."

In support of the claim that informal discussions develop much of interest, Mr. Howe cited the smoker which concluded the annual convention of the association here last month. Alfred B. Koch presided over the discussions on that occasion, which lasted until after midnight, so keen was the interest. Those promoting the forthcoming meeting hope to have Gordon Selfridge, proprietor of the American department store in London, as one of the speakers.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

AYDEN, N. C.—Ayden Department Store; W. M. Kirschner, shoes; 161 Lewis St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BALTIMORE—Klein-Moffett Co.; D. A. Moffett, ready-to-wear; Grand.

BALTIMORE—Pioneer Cloak Co.; F. Dupin, piece goods, models; 684 B'way.

CHICAGO—I. B. Glove Co.; E. J. Hennessy, gloves, mittens; Wallick.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; F. L. Mammosser, furs; 13 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; Mr. Paton, toys; 44 E. 23d.

CHICAGO—N. Shure Co.; A. M. Rohrs, jewelry; 870 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; J. H. Rubel, furs, goods, gloves; C. J. Cornwell, furs, goods, gloves; 115 5th Av.

DANVILLE, Ill.—Schmitt & Leachman; C. B. Leachman, notions; 470 4th Av.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Fox & Co.; S. E. Solomon, millinery; 358 4th Av.

LEXINGTON, Ky.—Wolf, Wile & Co.; S. Wolf, hosiery, art needlework; 116 W. 32d.

LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; H. A. Koll, house furn. goods; 213 4th Av.

MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Bros.; J. H. Hofheimer, notions, jewelry; B'way and 22d.

MONTREAL—Lebeau & Co.; C. Marchand, ladies' ready-to-wear; Breslin.

PITTSVILLE, Penn.—" Bernard's "; Miss M. Le Jeune, ready-to-wear; Martinique.

READING, Penn.—Lord Gage; Miss H. Koch, laces, bdkfs., neckwear; 23 E. 26th.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Burke, Fitzsimons, Stone & Co.; G. Brown, domestics; 220 5th Av. and Cumberland.

SARATOGA, N. Y.—E. D. Starbuck & Co.; E. D. Starbuck, carpets; 105 Grand.

STAMFORD, Conn.—Mrs. Alfred P. Faston; C. E. Mills, general mdse.; Grand.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; Mr. Cohen, Spring skirts, dresses; 877 Broadway.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—L. A. Witherill; G. D. Matthews, hosiery, underwear; 225 5th Av.; Navarre.

TORONTO, Ontario—R. Simpson Co.; W. A. Roberts, negligees, petticoats; 47 W. 34th.

DUTY ON MAIL IMPORTS.

Appeal from the Collector's Decision on It May Be Taken.

Amendments made to the Customs administrative law at the last revision of the tariff gave the Board of General Appraisers full jurisdiction to review merchants' protests relating to mail importations and to decide what constitutes the "liquidation" against which protest in such cases must be made. This was the conclusion reached by the United States Court of Customs Appeals in disposing of a case standing in the name of Mandel Brothers, Chicago.

The court reversed the holding that the protest was timely, and then took up the matter of the lower tribunal's jurisdiction, apparently for the purpose of settling the question.

Judge De Vries said the whole argument urged in support of the claim that the board did not have jurisdiction of mail importations was, and is, based upon the asserted assumption that no entry such as is required under the Customs Administrative act was by law required as to such importations, and that such entry was a prescribed condition to the right of protest and appeal under the law. The court pointed out that the jurisdiction of the board had been materially changed by the Tariff act of 1913 by addition of the words " or upon merchandise on which duty shall have been assessed " to the language used in the act of 1909.

" By this provision," said Judge De Vries, " jurisdiction of the board is extended to all decisions of Collectors of customs as to the rate and amount of duties, whether or not imported, and, of course, whether or not legal entry is therefore provided. It is any and every decision of a Collector as to the rate and amount of duties, &c., that may be protested and reviewed and not only such a decision as to imported or legally entered merchandise or as to goods for which a certain entry is by statute provided."

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *certain* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty calendar:

Marine Underwriters (C) Oceanic Steam Nav Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department.

DECISIONS.

Leander B. Faber as rec'r, applt., v. City of New York, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Edward W. Norris, applt., v. Emanuel J. Myers, respt.—Judgment and orders affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Barbara Hessin as ex., &c., respt., v. Edmax Electric Illuminating Co. of Brooklyn, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Lord Electric Co., respt., v. Barber Asphalt Paving Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Clarence B. Sisson as exr., applt., v. Henry A. Sesselberg et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Smith, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Triangle Waist Co., respt., v. General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corp'n, Ltd., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Otto Krauss, applt., v. Francis Draz & Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Klondyke Government Concession, Ltd., respt., v. Yukon Gold Co., impld., applt.—Judgment modifies so as to provide for the payment of interest on April 1, 1914, and as so modified affirmed, with costs to appellant. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Re Mary Gleason, dec'd.—Decree affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Farmers Loan and Trust Co., &c.—Decree affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Victor L. Picard, applt., v. Thomas Simpson, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, respts., v. Robert Pauwels, applt.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

H. S. Kerbaugh, Inc., respt., v. City of New York, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Laughlin and Shearn, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Pamila Rose as admx., respt., v. Harry Balde, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Co., respt. v. City of New York, applt.—Waldorf-Astoria Segar Co. v. same.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Clarke, P. J., and Dowling, J., dissenting and voting for reversal and new trial on the ground that the finding that the city was negligent was against the weight of the evidence.) Orders filed.

Re Public Service Commission (Walton Avenue.)—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

David Belais, respt. v. William A. Mallett, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Elizabeth Carey, respt., v. Minerva A. Tyler, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Samuel Ellor, ind'y, et al., applts., v. Associated Rail Motor Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Mathias Lutz, respt., v. George H. Schafer, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Henry D. Greenwald, et al., respts. v. 501 W. 113th St., Inc., et al., applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Laughlin and Smith, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

John W. Rumsey, applt., v. Gerston-Cramer Amusement Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to plaintiff to withdraw demurrer on payment of costs. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, respts., v. Peter Polzano, applt. —Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Edward J. Grannis, respt., v. Charles R. Temple, applt.—Determination affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Samuel Goldberger, applt., v. U. S. Grand Lodge, Order of Brith Abraham, respt.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Smith, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Philip A. Kober, applt., v. William G. Lyle, respt.—Order modified as stated in order and as modified affirmed without costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Re Wilhelm Klumpf, decd.—Decree affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Henry McAllister, applt., v. Minne

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Swift & Company
Union Stock Yards, Chicago, March 3d, 1917
Dividend No. 123
Dividend of TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) per share on the capital stock of Swift & Company, will be paid on April 2, 1917, to stockholders of record, March 17, 1917, as shown on the books of the Company.
F. S. HAYWARD, Secretary

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Notice is hereby given that an annual meeting of the stockholders of SCIAMA, DAVIS & COMPANY, Incorporated, will be held at an office of the Company at No. 57 East 8th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 12th day of March, 1917, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing three Directors and two Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year and until their successors are elected, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Transfer boks will be closed from March 2nd, 1917, to March 13th, 1917.

New York, March 1st, 1917.
JACOB HIRSCHFELD,
Secretary.

Special Notice To Stockholders of The Barrett Company (N. J.) and American Coal Products Company

Notice is hereby given of a special meeting of the stockholders of both the above Companies for the purpose of voting on an amendment to the charter of The Barrett Company (N. J.) increasing the authorized capital stock. Stockholders of record of March 5, 1917, are entitled to vote. Meeting will be held March 16, 1917, at 10 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

ERNEST J. STEER, Treasurer.

E. I. duPONT deNEMOURS & COMPANY.

Wilmington, Delaware.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the E. I. du Pont deNemours & Company will be held on Monday, the 12th day of March, 1917, at twelve o'clock noon, at principal office of the Company, No. 1,007 Market Street, in the City of Wilmington, in the County of New Castle, State of Delaware, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, and receiving and acting upon the reports of the officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The meeting will be held in the Meeting Room in duPont Building.

ALEXIS I. duPONT, Secretary.

The B. F. Goodrich Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the B. F. Goodrich Company, for the election (by the holders of the common stock) of six Directors to hold office for three years, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the corporation, No. 1,780 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, March 14, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. The transfer books will not be closed on account of the annual meeting (Stockholders of record for ten days immediately preceding the meeting will be entitled to vote.

C. B. RAYMOND, Secretary.

1,780 Broadway, New York City, February 24, 1917.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Rise with Improvement in the President's Support in Congress.

There was no display of enthusiasm through the channels of speculation yesterday, but the course of prices on the Stock Exchange was governed by the evidence of growth at Washington of a determination to work with the President along lines which will mean protection for American lives and shipping regardless of the threats so freely made by the German Government. Stocks were quiet, but they moved to higher levels. The decisive vote in the House on the armed neutrality resolution, and a general expectation that the Senate would go further than the lower chamber by granting the President the full extent of his desired authorisation were looked upon as proof that Congress is gradually arriving at an appreciation of the dangerous situation in which the United States finds itself.

The suggestion that Wall Street wants war for the stimulus which it will give to business is as foolish as the frequently printed charge that the munitions interests have been back of all of the talk of Germany's willingness to see this country allied with her enemies as part of the price she must pay for conducting a ruthless submarine campaign. Wall Street does not want a declaration of war, except as an alternative to submission to the demand that the United States surrender all of its unquestioned rights on the sea. In this view it is in accord with the best elements of Americanism wherever found.

The delay in furnishing vessels under the American flag either with convoys or with guns and pointers to give them at least an equal chance with the high-waymen of the seas has already seriously lessened confidence in business circles, and has begun to restrict manufacturing activities. Nothing could be worse, from the stock market standpoint, than continued agreement with the German understanding that neutral vessels should be held in their home ports. Congress may have needed the Zimmermann note to bring it to a realization of the necessity for quick and determined action by this Government, but security holders have shown their understanding of the menace that lies in pacifism for some weeks past, and the response which the market made yesterday to the news that the President will soon receive the backing he wants was the natural expression of improvement in the situation.

The public is manifestly doing little in the market, and even the investment demand has almost disappeared pending an alignment of all governmental agencies with the Administration policy. Much of the business yesterday was supplied by the professional element. Investors are waiting for the announcement of a Government bond issue.

LONDON MARKET IS FIRM.

But Trading Is at a Standstill—American Securities Slow.

LONDON, March 2.—The comfortable condition of the money market indicates the skill with which war loan funds are being transferred to the Bank of England and then released for the market. Short loans were plentiful and discount rates easy today.

The stock market, though generally firm, showed no business expansion. Rubber stocks, the war loan, consols, and home rails comprised the limited transactions recorded. Consols recovered the dividend deduction. Shipping shares were dull, and South American issues further weakened. Only a few markings occurred in the low-priced American securities. The others were neglected.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 2.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 61 francs 75 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 82 centimes. Five per cent. loan 87 francs 90 centimes.

Thermos Co. Earns 31.8 Per Cent.

The American Thermos Bottle Company earned a net income in 1916 of $318,634 after making liberal charges for depreciation of plants and investments. This was equivalent to 31.8 per cent. on the outstanding stock. Dividends amounting to $80,000 were paid, leaving $238,634 to be carried to the surplus account. The total surplus as of Dec. 31, 1916, was $739,438.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	2¾	Last	2¼
Low	2¼	Renewals	2¾

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	4 @ —	Sixty days	4¼@—
Ninety days	4 @4¼	Ninety days	4¼@4¾
Four months	4 @4¼	Four months	4¼@4¾
Five months	4 @4¼	Five months	4¼@4¾
Six months	4 @4¼	Six months	4¼@4¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 3 @3¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3¼@4

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	4
4 to 6 months	4¼@4½
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	4½@5

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75⅞	$4.75	$4.75⅞	+ .00⅛
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	—
France—				
Demand	5.85⅛	5.85¼	5.85¼	+ .00⅛
Cables	5.84¼	5.84¼	5.84¼	—
Marks—				
Demand	68.12½	68.12½	68.12½	— .37½
Cables	68.25	68.25	68.25	— .37½

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.75⅞	4.76⅛
5.1825	Paris	5.85⅛	5.84⅛
95.28	Berlin	68.12½	68.25
20.26	Austria	11.12	11.14
	China—		
	Hongkong	53.75	53.88
	Peking	89.25	89.37½
	Shanghai	84.25	84.37½
19.295	Greece	20.00	20.05
40.10	Holland	40.31¼	40.37½
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	32.25	32.31¼
	Calcutta	32.25	32.31¼
3.1828	Italy	7.77	7.76¾
49.84	Japan—		
	Kobe	50.75	50.87½
	Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.45	Russia	38.13	38.20
38.70	Scandinavia—		
	Copenhagen	27.80	27.70
	Stockholm	29.00	29.70
	Christiania	28.20	28.30
19.295	Spain	21.16	21.28
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Ayres	44.37½	44.50
32.44	Rio	28.62½	28.75
5.1826	Switzerland	5.02⅛	5.01

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.66⅞	$4.70	$4.67⅜

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $719,259,723; balance, $54,119,775; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $733,538; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $7,077,235.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 25c discount; St. Louis, 15c50c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, 85@85.625 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 37¼d, off ¼d; in New York, 76¼c, off ¼c; Mexican dollars, 56¾@61¾c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$656,985	$138,036,420
Ord. internal rev.	1,944,932	267,512,945
Income-tax	145,567	27,486,720
Miscellaneous	318,459	43,163,921
Total receipts	$2,365,943	$478,258,415
Excess of ord. rects. over ord. disbur.	1,082,196	
Excess of ord. disbur. over ord. rects.		161,886,208
Excess of total rects. over total disbur.	1,055,867	
Excess of total disbur. over total rects.		172,344,849
Expenditures	1,309,858	640,133,654

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	425,378	348,715	264,230
Year to date	30,914,968	29,637,858	10,419,569

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
7	7¼	100	Alaska Juneau	7	7	7	7	— ¼
25¼	25⅜	200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	23	25¼	23	23¼	+ ¼
85	85½	1,100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	83¾	85	83¾	85	+ 1½
86¼	86⅝	1,900	Am. Beet Sugar	86	89	67⅝	88¾	+ ¼
42⅞	42¾	1,100	Am. Can	42½	42⅞	42¼	42¼	— ¼
65	65½	1,500	Am. Car & Fdry	64½	65¾	64¾	65¼	+ 1½
41	43¼	100	Am. Cotton Oil	44	44	44	44	— 1
11¾	12	100	Am. H. & Leather	11½	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ¼
61¼	62	800	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	60	62	60	62	+ 2¾
26	26½	200	Am. Ice Securities	26	26½	26	26½	+ ⅜
19¾	19¾	5,100	Am. Linseed	19	19¾	19	19¾	+ ⅜
52⅝	53¼	1,700	Am. Linseed pf	52½	53¾	52⅝	53¼	+ ⅝
69¾	69¾	2,500	Am. Locomotive	68½	69¾	68½	69¾	+ 1¼
40¼	40¾	300	Am. Malt pf	40	40¾	40	40¾	+ 1¼
97⅜	97⅞	8,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	96¾	98	96⅜	97⅞	+ ½
100¾	101	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	100½	100½	100½	100¾	+ ½
96¼	96¾	400	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	93	93¾	93	93¾	+ ¼
60⅝	61¼	100	Am. Steel Fdries	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	+ ⅛
108½	110½	500	Am. Sugar Ref	109¾	110	109¾	110	+ 1¼
125	125¾	100	Am. Tel. & Tel	125	125	125	125	+ ⅜
207	208	100	Am. Tobacco	208	208	208	208	+ ¾
98	100	10	Am. Tob. pf. new	105	105	105	105	—
50	50¾	6,400	Am. Woolen	48¾	50	48¾	50	+ 1
96¾	97½	100	Am. Woolen pf	97	97	97	97	+ 1
42¾	44¼	100	Am. Writing Pf	44	44	44	44	— ⅝
36⅝	37	700	Am. Zinc L. & S	36¾	37	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
80¾	81	24,700	Anaconda Copper	80	81½	79¾	81	+ 1¼
101½	102¾	500	Atch., Top. & S. F.	101¾	102¾	101½	102¾	— ⅛
99½	99¾	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ⅛
154	155½	200	At., Birm. & At.	154½	154½	147½	154½	+ 1½
111½	115	100	Atlantic Coast Line	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	+ ¼
95	95¾	2,700	At., Gulf & W. I.	95	96	94	95¾	— 3½
52¼	52¾	1,200	Baldwin Loco	51¾	52¾	51¾	52¾	+ 1½
74¾	75	3,200	Baltimore & Ohio	73¾	75	74¾	74¾	+ ¼
73¼	73⅝	700	Baltimore & O. pf.	73¼	73¾	73¼	73⅝	+ ⅜
119	120	100	Barrett Co.	118½	118½	118½	118½	+ ½
115½	118	100	Barrett Co. pf.	115½	115½	115½	115½	+ ½
125	127	650	Bethlehem Steel	121	127	121	127	+ 1
6	7¼	6,400	Beth. Steel rights		4¾	4¾	7⅜	+ 3⅝
103¾	107	3,600	Beth. Scisass B 1 cfs.	104¾	107	104¾	107	+ 1½
90	93¼	1,200	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	68	88¾	68	88¾	+ 1½
117	118	100	Burns Brothers	117	117	116	117	— 2
117	118	10	Do., odd lot	118	118	118	118	—
46¾	47	1,600	Butte & Superior	45¾	46¾	45¾	46¾	+ 1¾
24	24½	500	California Petrol	23	24	23	24	+ ¾
55	57	700	California Pet. pf	55	56	55	56	+ 3¼
131½	133¼	600	Canadian Pacific	131½	132½	131¾	131¾	— ¾
87¾	88	17,800	Central Leather Co	85½	88¼	85½	88	+ ⅝
112¾	114	100	Central Leather pf	113¾	113¾	113¾	113½	— ⅛
37½	38¾	200	Cerro de Pasco	38¾	39	38¾	39	+ 1⅛
97	98	100	Chandler Motor	98	98	98	98	....
58	58¾	3,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	58	58	57¾	58	....
35	35½	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ⅛
80¾	81	4,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P	80½	80¾	79¾	80¾	+ 1¼
116	116¾	1,000	Chi. & Northwest	115	115¾	114¾	115¾	+ 1¼
77	77¼	800	C., R. I. & Pcfs. of d.		27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
22⅝	22⅞	1,500	Chile Copper	21¾	22¾	21¾	22⅝	+ 1
57¾	57¾	7,700	Chino Copper	56	58	56	57¾	+ 2
45¾	46	1,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	46¾	46	45¾	45¾	— 1
50	55	100	Col. & South. 1st pf	54	54	54	54	— 1
41¾	42	5,100	Columbia Gas & El	41¾	42¾	41¾	42	+ ¼
121¼	122	800	Consolidated Gas	121	121¼	121	121¼	+ ¾
21¼	21⅜	1,500	Corn Products Ref	21	21⅜	21	21¼	+ ⅛
20¾	21¼	45	Do., odd lot		20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
101	102¼	100	Corn Products pf	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	+ ¼
64¾	65¼	9,000	Crucible Steel	64¾	65¼	64¾	65¼	+ 1¼
112	113	100	Crucible Steel pf	112¾	113	112¾	113	+ ½
40¼	40¾	9,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	39¼	40¾	39¼	40¾	+ ½
87	88	300	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	87¾	88¼	87¾	88¼	—
28½	29½	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	29	29	29	29	— ¾
23	23¼	500	Distillers' Secur	23	23	23	23¼	+ ¾
19¼	20	100	Dome Mines	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¾
25¾	25¾	1,000	Erie	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ¾
38	39	200	Erie 1st pf	39	39	39	39	+ ¼
31½	32	100	Erie 2d pf	32	32	32	32	+ 1
30¾	34	200	Gaston, W. & W	31	31	31	31	+ 1
163	164	1,200	General Electric	163½	163½	162½	163	+ 1½
111¼	111¾	2,800	Gen. Mot. temp. cts.	111	111¾	109¾	110¾	+ 1¼
53	55½	200	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	55	55	55	55	+ 1
113	113¾	200	Great Northern pf	113	113	113	113	+ ¼
32¼	32¾	6,000	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	32	32⅜	31¾	32¼	+ ⅛
110	114	100	Gulf States Steel	110	110	110	110	— 4
70	71	300	Hartman Corp	70	70	70	70	+ ⅜
100¼	100⅝	100	Illinois Central	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¼	— ⅛
57⅞	58	4,800	Inspiration Copper	57	58	57	57⅞	+ 1⅛
12¾	12⅞	800	Interboro Consol	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— 1
65	65½	200	Interboro Con. pf	64½	65¼	64½	65¼	+ 1
113½	117	200	Int. Harvester, N.J.	114½	115	114½	115	+ 1
76½	77¼	1,700	Int. Harvester Corp.	75¾	77	75¾	77	+ 1
27	27¼	10,400	Int. Mer. Marine	25¾	27¼	25¾	27	+ 1½
72¼	72½	17,400	Int. Mer. Marine pf	69¾	72⅝	69¾	72¼	+ 3
40¾	41¼	1,000	Int. Nickel	41	41¾	41	41¼	+ ½
33½	34	4,300	Int. Paper	33½	34	33	33¾	+ ½
93	96½	200	Int. Paper pf	94½	96	94½	94¾	+ ½
94	95	100	Do. cr. ctfs.	94½	94½	94½	94¼	+ ½
3	5	300	Iowa Central	3	3	3	3	— 1
128	130	100	Kayser (J.) & Co	130	130	130	130	— 5
52½	54	300	Kelly Spring Tire	52	54	52	54	— 2
45¾	45¾	4,100	Kennecott Copper	44¾	45⅝	44¾	44¾	— 1
75¾	79	500	Lackawanna Steel	75	79	78	78¾	— 1½
18	18⅜	100	Lake Erie & West	18½	18½	18½	18⅜	— ½
35	45	100	Lake Erie & W. pf	40	40	40	40	— ½
18	18⅜	500	Lee Rubber & Tire	18	18⅜	18	18⅜	— ⅛
71	71¾	1,700	Lehigh Valley	71	71¾	71	71¾	+ 1
120¼	122	200	Liggett & Myers pf	120¼	120¼	120¼	120½	+ ¾
40	41	500	Long Island	40	40¾	39¾	40¼	— ¼
195	205	200	Lorillard, (P.,) Co	200	200	200	200	— 20
87½	89	200	Mackay Cos	88	88	88	88	— ¼
54	55	1,100	Maxwell Motors	53¾	54	53¾	54	+ ¾
67½	68	200	Max. Motors 1st pf	67¾	67¾	67¾	67½	—
34½	35	100	Max. Motors 2d pf	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ⅝
85½	86	4,900	Mexican Petroleum	85	86¾	84½	86	+ 2
38½	38¾	1,700	Miami Copper	38¼	38¾	38¼	38¾	+ ½
7	7	160	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7	7	7	7	—
11¾	12¼	500	Mo. Pacific 1 r	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
28¾	29¾	800	Mo. Pacific w i	28½	29¾	28½	29¾	+ ¼
52¾	53¼	100	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	53	53	53	53	+ ¼
98½	99¾	300	Montana Power	98½	99¾	98½	99¾	+ 1⅛
115	119	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	115	115	115	115	— 1
33¾	33¾	3,500	Nat. Enam. & St	32¾	33¾	32¾	33¾	+ 1½
98	98	20	Nat. Enam. & St. pf	98	98	98	98	—
56½	57¾	400	National Lead	55¾	56¾	55¾	56¾	+ 1½
25	25¼	1,900	Nevada Con. Cop	25	25¼	25	25	+ ¼
25	25¼	50	Do., odd lot	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ¼
94	94½	1,000	N. Y. Central	93¾	94	93¾	93¾	+ ¾
47¾	48¼	2,000	N. Y., N. H. & H	47¾	48¼	47¾	48¼	+ ¾
23	23⅞	100	N. Y. Ont. & West	24	24	24	24	— 1¼
25¼	26¼	100	Norfolk Southern	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¾	—
66	67	400	North American	66	66	66	66	— ¼
103	103¼	5,400	Northern Pacific	103	103¼	102¾	103¼	+ ¼
99¾	101	2,000	Ohio Cities Gas	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ⅛
51¾		100	Ohio Fuel Supply	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	+ ⅞
5¾	5⅞	100	Ontario Mining	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	—
54¾	54¾	8,300	Penn. R. R.	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	—
96	100	1,200	People's Gas, Chi	92	96	92	95	+ 3
87	87	200	Philadelphia Co	87	87	87	87	—
74	77	100	P., C., & St. L	75	75	75	75	— 1
45½	46	1,800	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d.	44¼	46	44¼	46	+ 2¾
110¾	112	500	Pitts.C. pf. cfs. of d.	111	112	111	112	+ 1¾
2	2¼	100	Quicksilver	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	—
49	49	100	Railway Steel Sp	49	49	49	49	+ 1
100	101	200	Railway Steel Sp. pf.	100	100	100	100	—
76¾	77¾	3,800	Ray Con. Copper	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ½
91¾	92¾	8,300	Reading	91¾	92¾	90¾	92¾	+ 1½
76¾	77¾	2,900	Rep. Iron & Steel	76¾	77¾	76¾	77¾	+ 1½
101¼	101¾	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	+ ¼
27¾	27¾	1,500	Royal Dutch N. Y. cfs.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
61¾	63	1,200	St. Louis & San F	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ¼
53¼	54	600	Saxon Motor	52	53	52	53	+ ¼
27¼	27¾	400	Shattuck-Arizona	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¾	+ ⅛
60	63	200	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	57¾	60	57¾	60	+ 2
93	100	100	So.-S. F., A. & I. pf.	94	94	94	94	— 5
92	92¼	1,500	Southern Pacific	91¾	92¼	91¾	92¼	+ ⅞
27¾	27¾	3,300	Southern Railway	27	27¾	27	27¾	+ ¼
57¾	58	4,000	Southern Ry. pf.	57¾	57¾	57¼	57¼	— ⅛
99¾	100	4,000	Studebaker Co	99¾	100¾	99¾	100¾	+ 1⅛
45	45	600	Stutz Motor	45	45	45	45	+ ½
222¼	225¼	1,000	Texas Co	222¼	227	222¼	225	+ 5
51¾	54	8,200	Tobacco Products	51¾	54	51¾	53½	+ 2
99	99	150	Tobacco Prod. pf	99	99	99	99	—
134¾	134¾	13,928	Union Pacific	133¾	134¾	133¾	133¾	+ ½
44¾	44¾	1,600	United Alloy Steel	44¼	44¾	44¼	44¾	+ ¼
96½	98	200	United Cigar Stores	96½	98	96	98	— 1
78	79	100	United Drug	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	+ 1¼
140	141	100	United Fruit	140	140	140	140	+ 1¼
122	122¾	16,100	U. S. Indus. Alco	120¾	123¼	120¾	122¼	+ 2¼
54	54½	1,500	U. S. Rubber	53	54	53	54	+ 2¼
107	109	500	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	106½	107	106	107	+ 1
57	59	300	U. S. Sm., R. & M	56¾	57¼	56¾	57¼	+ 1½
106¼	106¾	91,800	U. S. Steel	105	106¾	105	106¾	+ 2¾
117	117¼	1,000	U. S. Steel pf	116¾	117¼	116¾	117¼	+ 1¼
111½	111¾	9,500	Utah Copper	111¼	111¾	110¾	111¾	+ 1⅝
38	39	509	Va.-Car. Chemical	37¾	39	37¾	38¼	+ 1¼
110	111	200	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	110	110	110	110	+ 2¾
54	58	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	53	53	53	53	— ¼
42	43¾	400	Wabash pf. ctfs	43	43¾	43	43¾	+ 1⅛
39¼	40	100	West. Maryland pf	40	40	40	40	— 1½
93¼	93¼	900	Western Union Tel	92	93¾	92	93¼	+ 1¼
49¾	49¾	2,700	Westingh. E. & M	48¾	49½	48½	49¾	+ 1½
14¾	14¾	300	Wheeling & L. E	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅞
39½	39½	300	Wheel. & L. E. pf	39	39	38¾	38¾	+ ⅞
48	49	200	White Motors	49	49	48¾	48¾	+ ¼
61¼	63	200	Wilson & Co	62	62	62	62	—
33	33¼	200	Willys-Overland	33	33¼	33	33¼	+ ⅛
139¾	142	100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	138	139	138	139	+ 1½
24	26¾	100	Worthington Pump	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼

BOLIVIA MAY FLOAT LOAN.

Appoints Chandler & Co. Fiscal Agents in This Country.

The appointment of Chandler & Co., Incorporated, as fiscal agents in the United States for Bolivia was announced yesterday by A. Hallivian, Consul General for that country. This step was believed in financial circles to forecast a Bolivian loan to come through Chandler & Co., the proceeds to be used in part for the purchase of railroad supplies. Rumors have been current for some weeks that the Bolivian Government was working out plans to expand the present railway system largely.

Acceptance of this fiscal agency marks another step by the banking firm into foreign financial operations. A few months ago it floated jointly with the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago a five-million-dollar loan for China. Chandler & Co. two years ago also brought to the American market $10,000,000 notes of the Imperial German Government, which were paid off when they fell due, and another issue of the same amount was offered by this house last year. This loan falls due next month.

A. & P. Tea Co. Gains 68 Per Cent.

The Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company's gross business last year amounted to $74,250,000, an increase of $44,250,000, or 68 per cent. over the preceding year. The company opened 1,200 new stores in 1916. The total of 2,900 stores now in operation makes the corporation the biggest chain store system in the country in respect to distributing agencies.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	R.	P.	Pay.	Holders of Record.
Ahmeek Mining	$4	Q.	Apr 10	Mar. 10
Cuba Cane Sug. pf	1¾	Q.	Apr. 2	Mar. 15
Eastern P. & L. pf.	1¾	Q.	Mar. 15	Mar. 7
Mexican Pet. pf	$2	Q.	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Pan Am. Pet. pf	$1.75	Q.	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Pierce-Arrow Mo. pf.	2	Q.	Apr. 2	Mar. 15
Pitts. Plate Glass	1¾	Q.	Mar. 31	Mar. 10
Pitts. Plate Glass	10	Ex.	Apr. 2	Mar. 10
Pitts. P. G. pf	12	A.	Mar. 31	Mar. 10

COTTON TRADE BRISK

Gain of Half a Cent a Pound—General List Shows Net Advance of 27 to 50 Points.

Trading on the Cotton Exchange yesterday was more active than for some time past, and there was an advance of more than half a cent a pound, with May contracts selling up to 17.27c, or 56 points above Thursday's closing figures. The final quotation for May was 17.21c, and the general list closed steady at a net advance of 27 to 50 points.

The advance in prices was led by the old crop positions, the chief factor being the reports of a continued demand for spot supplies from the local stock, and of continued firmness among Southern holders.

There was an unconfirmed rumor that one of the belligerent Governments was buying old crop contracts with a view to accepting deliveries. Local and Southern interests were credited with buying old crop months on the advance, and there was also some buying by houses with Liverpool connections, presumably to undo straddles. There was more bullish talk around the ring than for some time past, but local traders attributed the bulk of the demand to covering by hedge or other shorts. The failure of recent developments in the political situation to bring out increased offerings from the South has doubtless been a disappointment from the point of view of trade shorts or recent sellers, and the advance in prices yesterday was regarded largely in the way of a readjustment brought about by the gradual absorption of hedged cotton at a relatively easy basis.

Following are yesterday's quotations:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	17.37	16.75	17.02@17.35	16.85
April	.....	.....	17.23 bid.	16.80
May	17.27	16.60	17.21@17.23	16.71
June	.....	.....	17.20 bid	16.71
July	17.22	16.56	17.14@17.16	16.63
August	16.47	16.47	16.57 bid	16.48
September	16.05	16.05	16.33 bid	16.05
October	15.30	15.20	16.21@16.25	15.94
December	16.40	16.22	16.35 bid	16.07
January	16.30	16.30	16.40 bid	16.12

The local market for spot cotton was steady and 45 points higher at 17.45c for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: New Orleans, 16.75c; Houston and Galveston, holiday; Savannah, nominal, 15½c; Augusta, 17.25c; Memphis, 17c.

Liverpool cables reported spot cotton as in fair demand; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 7,000; imports, 18,000, all American. Midland upland, 11.48d. Futures opened quiet at 3 to 7 points advance. Closed steady at a net advance of 10@11 points. March-April, 11.03d; May-June, 10.93d; July-August, 10.75d; October-November, 10.04; January-February, 9.86d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths dull.

The 12 M. bids cabled to Liverpool were: March, 17.35c; May, 17.09c; July, 17.04c; October, 16.19c.

The port receipts totaled 9,757 bales for the day, and 65,606 for the week, compared with 126,257 the corresponding week last year.

Exports for the week were 70,581 bales, against 118,164 last year, making 4,-083,708 bales so far this season, against 8,571,076 last year.

The weekly movement figures of the New York Cotton Exchange follow: Port receipts 65,606 bales, against 126,257 last year; overland to mills and Canada 6,442, against 24,912 last year; Southern mill takings, estimated, 75,000, against 70,000 last year; loss of stocks at interior towns 872, against 43,972; brought into sight for the week 148,176, against 177,197.

Total crop movement: Port receipts 5,889,125, (1,419 deducted Galveston,) against 5,083,870 last year; overland to mills and Canada 1,040,989, against 950,476 last year; Southern mill takings 3,195,000, against 2,530,000 last year; stock at interior towns in excess of 1916, 1,177,473, against 679,741 last year; brought into sight thus far for season 10,902,590, against 9,844,087 last year.

BANK MUST PAY $362,596.

A jury before Supreme Court Justice Gavegan returned a verdict for $362,596 yesterday for Mrs. Charlotte L. Mackenzie in her suit against the Seaboard National Bank to recover the value of 1,104 shares of Singer Manufacturing Company stock which she inherited from her husband, who was associated with the Singer company.

Mrs. Mackenzie parted with the stock as the result of fraudulent representations by Richard J. Hartman, now in Sing Sing, that he wanted to borrow it a short time as collateral for two loans of $100,000 and $120,000 from the Seaboard National and for certain banks of smaller sums. The bank took the stock when Hartman failed to pay the loans. The bank was sued on the ground that since Hartman had no legal title to the stock the bank acquired no right to it.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Stock Exchange house of Maury, Rogers & Auchincloss, formed this week to succeed another of the same name, consists of H. T. Maury, H. Pendleton Rogers, C. Russell Auchincloss and Lyman A. Kendall. Mr. Kendall is a special partner.

The National Motor Car and Vehicle Company reports that shipments in February met scheduled requirements in spite of the congestion on the railroads.

Foster Debevoise, dealer in investment securities, will move his offices from 149 Broadway to 40 Cedar Street on Monday.

The Sub-Treasury has transferred to San Francisco $600,000 on account of a shipment of an equal amount of gold to Japan.

St. John Smith, who withdrew from the firm of Morris & Smith in 1913, has been readmitted as a general partner in that firm.

Tooele, Henry & Co. announce the withdrawal of the subscriptions for United Sugar Companies' common stock, allotments having been made on about a 50 per cent. basis. Temporary certificates will be delivered by the Guaranty Trust Company.

At the request of a large number of stockholders, the time for depositing the common and preferred shares of the Aetna Explosives Company with the Protective Committee has been extended to March 8.

Birmingham Railway, Light and Power Company, a subsidiary of American Cities Company, has taken over the Birmingham, Ensley & Bessemer Railway Company, reorganized as the Birmingham Tidewater Railway Company.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Blair & Co. have purchased from the receivers of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company $1,200,000 5 per cent. equipment trust certificates, maturing in semi-annual installments during ten years and representing 80 per cent. of the cost of the equipment purchased.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company has declared the regular annual dividend of 12 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable at the option of the stockholders five-sixths in common stock and one-sixth in cash or entirely in cash. A common stock dividend of 10 per cent. out of earnings from 1899 to 1912, both inclusive, will be paid on common stock.

The Wagner Electric Manufacturing Company has declared an 80 per cent. special dividend of $1,600,000 in addition to the regular quarterly dividend. An increase of capital from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000 has been authorized, and stockholders have the choice of taking the special dividend in cash or in new stock at a par value of $100. The balance of additional stock will be kept in the treasury.

The Committee on Securities of the New York Stock Exchange rules that beginning Monday, March 5, all deliveries of Bankers Trust Company certificates of deposit for Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway stock shall be in first installment of $10 paid certificates, proper adjustment being made for said payment.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.06	Jacket	.04
Alta	.06	Kentucky	.02
Andes	.18	Mexican	.11
Best & Belcher	.04	Occidental	.05
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.04
Caledonia	.15	Overman	.06
Challenge Con	.03	Potosi	.02
Chollar	.02	Savage	.06
Confidence	.03	Seg. Belcher	.03
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.14
Con. Virginia	.11	Union Con.	.41
Exchequer	.04	Utah	.01
Gould & Curry	.03	Mexican dollars	.59½
Hale & Norcross	.04		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.32½	Fraction	.04
Jim Butler	.73	G'field Consol	.09
McNamara	.07	G'field Merger	.06
Midway	.17	Great Bend	.06
Mizpah	.13	Jumbo Extens	.26
Monarch Pitts	.06	Silver Pick	.11
Montana	.24	Spearhead	.07
North Star	.15	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Jim Butler	1.32½	Big Jim	.03
Tonopah Extens	3.80	Nevada Hills	.33
Tonopah Nev	6.00	Packard	.45
West End	.68	Rochester	.55
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.42
Atlanta	.13	United Eastern	4.70
Booth	.10	United Mines	.65
Daisy	.03	White Caps	.90
Florence	.20		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5¼	6¼	Gold Sov	4¾	6
Dr. J'pot	8½	9	Granite	38	60
Elkton	10½	11	Isabella	21	21½
El Paso	39	40	McKinney	23	30
Findley	4	7	Portland	.178	.181
Golden C	233½	233	Vindicator	90	92
Gold Dol	2¾	3	U. Gold M	18½	19¼

PUBLIC UTILITIES

The following range of prices and closing quotations was reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	—Closing— Bid.	Asked.
125	Am. Water Wks. & Elec	11¾	11¼	11¾	11¾
135	Central States Electric	15¾	14¼	14	16
1,120	Cities Service	288½	285	287	287½
250	Cities Service pf	90¾	89½	90	90¾
250	Federal Light & Trac	16½	14	14	16

Closing quotations for issues which are not included in the above table of transactions were reported as follows:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	24	26	International Trac. pf.	30	42
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	81	84	Interstate Electric	30	42
American Cities pf	34	37	Interstate Elec. pf	90	95
American Gas	117	130	Lincoln Gas & Electric	42	49
Am. Gas & Electric	138	140	Mississippi River Pow	10	11
Am. Gas & Elec. pf	81	92	Miss. River Power pf	37	40
Am. Light & Traction	356	359	Northern Ohio Electric	40	44
Am. Light & Trac. pf	112	113	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	79½	81½
Am. Power & Light	84½	85	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow	10	15
Am. Power & Light pf	91	92	North. Ont. L. & P. pf	52	57
Am. Public Utilities	35	40	Northern States Power	101	102
Am. Pub. Utilities pf	70	74	Northern States P. pf	98	100
Am. W. W. & El.	72	73	Northern Texas Elec.	59	..
Am. W. W. & E. part.	26	28	Northern Texas El. pf	81	85
Appalachian Power	7	8	Ozark Pow. & Water	44	48
Appalachian Power pf	37	40	Pacific Gas & Electric	64	65
Carolina Power & Light	43	44	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf	93	94
Carolina Pow. & Lt. pf.	100	103	Pine Bluff Ry. & Lt.	94	97
Cent. Miss. V. Prop. pf	70	75	Puget Sound Traction	29	31
Central States Elec. pf	73	75	Puget Sound Trac. pf	72	..
Colorado Power	29	31	Public Service Inc. pf	83	86
Colorado Power pf	99	101	Repub. Ry. & Light	44	46
Commonwealth P. & L.	68	69	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf	74	76
Com'wealth P. & L. pf	82	89	Sierra Pac. El. Co.	20	..
Columbus Electric pf	80	85	Southern Cal. Edison	93	94
Connecticut Power pf	94	96	South. Cal. Edison pf	106	108
Consumers' Power pf	87	90	Southw. P. & L. pf	97½	100
Dayton Pow. & Lt. pf.	94½	97½	Spring'fld L., H. & P. pf.	97	99½
Eastern Texas Electric	62	65	Standard Gas & Elec.	12½	14
Eastern Texas Elec. pf	89	93	Standard Gas & El. pf	39	40
Electric B. & S. pf	99½	100	Tampa Electric Co.	122	127
Electric Properties	60	64	Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pow.	3	8½
El Paso Electric	117	..	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	40	41
El Paso Electric pf	100	..	Texas Pow. & Lt. pf.	98	100
Empire Properties	49	51	Toledo Traction	53	55
Empire D. Electric	88	92	United Gas & El. 1st pf.	75	79
Federal Light & Tr. pf.	82	88	United Light & Ry.	47	48
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	35	..	Unit. Lt. & Rys. 1st pf.	76	77½
Gal.-Houst. Electric pf.	77	81	Western Power	17½	19
Gas & Elec. Securities	300	325	Western Power pf	65	67
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf	94	96	West. Penn. pf	105	107
Illinois Traction	49	51	Yadkin Riv. P. 7% pf	99	101
International Traction pf	49	51			

Bonds.					
Am. Cities 5s-6s, '19	99¼	99½	Middle West U. 6s, '25	98	99
Am. W. W. & E. coll. 5s	79¾	81	Mah. & S. R. & L. 5s	99½	100
Appal. Power 5s, 1953	81	84	Miss. R. P. Co. 1st 5s	76½	78
Baton Rouge Elec. 5s	90	93½	Miss. V. G. & E. 1st 5s, '22	92	94
Central Ill. Light 5s	96¼	98	Nevada-Cal. Elec. 6s, '46	97	99
Cape Breton El., Ltd., 1st 5s	89	93	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	83	88
Cin., G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	.....	.....	Nor. Sts. & P. 6s, 1925, 100	100½	98
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	87	90	Nor. States Pow. 5s, '41	96	98
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '37	79	83	Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	90	94
Cumberland Tel. & Tel. 5s, 1923	..	81	Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
Denver Gas & El. 5s, '51	90	93½	Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s	86	90
Duquesne Light 5s, 1949	98	99	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101
Edison Elec. Ill. 5s, '26	99½	100½	Puget Sound Trac. pf.	99½	100¼
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s	91	95	Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s	90	..
Gt. Lakes P. & Dk. 7s, '35	99	101	Seattle Elec. con. 5s	93½	97
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '46	98	100	Stand. Gas & El. 6% notes, 1935	94	..
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98	..	Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '46	94	96
L. R., L. & P. 1st 5s, '42	99	102	So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	98	99
Mass. Gas 1st 5s, '36	90	95	Tampa Elec. 1st 5s	97	..
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	90	95	Twin State Gas & El. 5s, 1953	91	92
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	92	96¼	West. Penn. Pow. 5s, '46	97	99½
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97¼	99	Wis. Edison 6s, '24	98½	99¼

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Ahmeek	102	102	102	75 Mohawk	83¼	83	83¼
60	Alaska Gold	7¾	7¼	7¾	20 Nevada Utda	16	16	16
100	Algomah	35	35	35	85 North Butte	22	22	22
500	Allouez	66½	66½	66½	100 Old Colony	23¾	23¾	23¾
135	Am. Zinc	37	36¾	37	160 Old Domin	64	63	64
695	Anaconda	81¼	79¾	81	5 Osceola	90	90	90
65	Ariz. Com	12¾	12¼	12¼	145 Pond Creek	19½	19	19½
100	Butte & Bal	1¾	1¾	1¾	70 Quincy	88	87½	88
597	Cal. & Ariz	81	79¾	81	105 Santa Fe	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	Chino	57¾	57¼	57¾	145 Shannon	9¼	9	9¼
405	Copper Range	63½	62½	63¼	70 St. Mary's L.	85	85	85
215	Davis-Daly	1¾	1¾	1¾	300 Sup. & Pitts	50	49½	50
120	East Butte	14	14	14	50 Superior	14¼	14¼	14¼
50	Franklin	8	8	8	362 Tamarack	87	86½	87
10	Hancock	16¾	16¼	16¾	120 Trinity	4¼	4¼	4¼
50	Isle Creek	62½	62½	62½	60 Utah Con	14	13¾	14
165	Isle Royale	33	32	33	15 U. S. Smelt.	57	57	57
10	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½	50 Do pf	50½	50	50
5	Keweenaw	2¾	2¾	2¾	30 Utah Apex	2¾	2¾	2¾
50	Lake	13¼	13¼	13¼	30 Utah Con	18	18	18
5	La Salle	4	4	4	210 Utah Metals	5¼	5¼	5¼
175	Mass Con	13¾	13¾	13¾	120 Wolverine	82¾	82	82½

Railroads.

7	Boston El	72	72	72	7 Fitchb'g pf	69	69	69
16	Bos. & Low	110	109	110	2 Maine Cent	99½	99½	99½
10	Bos. & Me	54½	54½	54½	15 Mass. El. pf	25	25	25
3	Bos. & Prov	213	213	213	3 Old Colony	122	122	122
5	Bos. L. & R	107	107	107	5 Rutland pf	29	29	29
3	Conn. River	125	125	125	105 W. E. St. R.	54	53	54

Miscellaneous.

63	A. Ag. Ch. pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	232 N. E. Cot. Y	85	80	80
350	A. Pn. Serv	2	1¾	1¾	14 N. E. Tel	121¼	121¼	121¼
50	Do. pf	124½	124½	124½	1 Pullman	160½	160½	160½
315	Am. T. & T	125	124¾	125	20 Reece Button	15	15	15
35	Am. Woolpf	96¾	96¼	96¾	147 Swift	141¼	140¼	140¼
925	A. G. & W. I.	35¾	33¾	35¼	35 Torring. pf	31¼	31¼	31¼
100	Edison Elec. Ill	200	200	200	122 Un. Fruit	140¼	140	140¼
100	Int. Por. Cem	15	14¾	14¾	30 Un. Sh. Ma	55½	55¼	55¼
12	Mass. Gas	87¼	87¼	87¼	1 Do. pf	90	90	90
84	Mex. Tel. pf	17¼	17¼	17¼	676 U. S. Steel	106¾	105¾	106
606	New River	25¾	24½	25	1,110 Ventura	31½	31	31½
731	Do pf	85¼	85¼	85¼	10 West. Union	92¾	92¾	92¾

Bonds.

$1,000	Am. T. & T.	8s	91¾	91¾	91¾	$1,000 New Riv 5s	81	81	81
1,000	Am. T. & T.	5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	2,000 Pond Creek	101	101	101
1,000	Mass. Gas	4s	97	97	97	4,000 Swift 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼
2,000	Miss. Riv. 5s		78	78	78	2,000 U. S. Sm. 6s	105½	105½	105¾
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s		101	101	101	*Ex dividend.			

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
6	Con. Power	125	125	125	50	Hous. Oil pf	61	61	61
3	Con. Gas	104	103	104	10	Indus. Bldg.	86	86	86
5	Cont. Trust	188	188	188	50	Md. Casualty	90	90	90
1,070	Cosden & Co	15¾	15	15¾	65	Poole Engrg.	91	90½	91
5,000	Cos. Oil & G	15¾	14¾	14¾	200	Sapulpa Ref.	9¼	9¼	9¼
900	Emp. Coal	5	5	5	8	United Rys	33	33	33
1,087	Davison Ch	39½	38¾	38¼					

Bonds.

$1,000	Con. P. 4½s	92¾	92¾	92¾	1,000 City & Sub. 5s	102	102	102
45,000	Con. P. notes	106¾	106¾	106¾	21,500 Cos. & Co. 6s	102½	102	102
5,000	Coal & C. 5s	96	96	96	1,000 Cos. C. & G. 6s	106¼	106¼	106¼
1,000	Con. Coal 6s	104¼	104¼	104¼	5,000 Penn. W. E. 5s	95	95	95
22,000	Con. Gas 4½s	94½	94½	94½	10,000 United Rys. 4s	82¾	82¾	82¾
1,000	City Gas	1905	101¾	101¾	101¾	1,000 Va. Mid'l 5s	104	104	104
1,000	Do. 4s	1961	101¼	101¼	101¼				

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Ship. pf	94¼	94¼	94¼	5	Do pf	132½	132¼	132½
55	Ill. Sec. pf	67	67	67	15	Pub. Serv. pf	90¼	90¼	90¼
87	Booth Fish	71¾	71	71¾	50	Peoples' Gas	93	92¾	93
210	Booth F. pf	89	87	89	20	Quak. Oats pf	113¾	113	113
280	C. C. & C. pf	84	82	82	65	Sears-Roe	224¾	224	224½
5	Cal. Ry. Sec.	97	96¾	96¾	5	Do pf	127	127	127
28	Do, Ser. 2	19	18¾	18¾	440	St.-Warner	52¾	51¾	52
402	Com. Edison	135	135	135	268	Swift & Co	142	141¾	141¾
85	Diam. Match	123	123	123	190	Un. Carbide	191	190	190
50	Ft. S. & M	83¼	83¼	83¼	25	U. Paperb. pf	73¼	73¼	73¼
20	Hartman Co	68	68	68	17	Wilson	65¾	63	62¾
35	Lindsay Light	19	19	19	32	Wilson pf	106	104¾	105
350	Nat. Carbon	110	110	110					

Bonds.

$3,000	Chi. G. L. & Coke 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	5,000	Pub. S. of N. Illinois 5s	95	95	95
					2,000	Wilson 1st 6s	102	102	102

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3	Am. Gas	120	119¾	120	5	Penn. S. M	95¼	95¼	95¼
25	Am. Woolen	48¾	48¾	48¾	20	Phila. Co. pf	42¾	42¾	42¾
5	Buff. & S. pf	55	55	55	10	Phila. Elec	23¾	23¾	23¾
50	Cuban C. S. pf	86¼	86¼	86½	215	P. R. T. t. c.	25¾	25	25¾
7	Cambria Iron	45¾	45	45	20	Ray Con	27½	27¼	27½
160	Elec. & Bat	64	63	63¾	235	Reading	92¾	91½	92¾
24	Ins. of N. A	27	27	27	30	Union	43¾	43¼	43¼
3,520	Lake S. Co	20¾	20	20¾	1,088	U. G. Imp	91½	90	91
26	Lehigh Nav	81	80¾	80¾	4,095	U. S. Steel	106¼	105	106¼
50	Lehigh Val	71¾	71¼	71¼	200	Cramp & S	83¾	83	83¼
2,000	Nevada Con	25	25	25	5	York Rys. pf	36¾	36¼	36¾
1,329	Pennsyl'a	54¾	54¼	54¾					

Bonds.

$3,000	A. G. & E.	5s	96¾	96¾	96¾	2,000 P. & M. S. 6s	107½	107½	107½
9,000	E. L. & P.	1st 5s	104	104	104	4,000 P. Co. con. 5s	86½	86½	86½
13,000	E. & Pec.	4s	83¼	83	83¼	21,000 P. Bl. tm. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼
1,000	L. S. inc.	5s	52	52	52	1,000 W. N. Y. & P.	4s	85	85
2,000	Lv. Co.	4½s	100½	100½	100½	2,000 Y. R. 1st 5s	98½	98¼	98¼
2,000	Pa. gen.	4½s	102¾	102¾	102¾				

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Am. W. G. M.	51¼	51¼	51¼	7,130	Pure Oil	23¼	22¾	25
85	Do. pf	107	107	107	900	Ohio Fu. Oil	20½	19¾	20¼
65	Cruc. St'l pf	112	112	112	125	Penn.	87	87	87
12,900	Cable Con	8c	8c	8c	10	Do. pf	16	16	16
10,000	Gold Ins.	32c	32c	32c	200	Pitts. Brew	8¼	8¼	8¼
25	Ind. Brew	8¼	8¼	8¼	3,700	Pitts. Steel	66c	66c	66c
11	Do. pf	15	15	15	4,400	Pitts. Jerome	80c	75c	80c
260	La. B. I. & S.	84½	84½	84½	200	Ross Mining	20	20	20
45	Do. pf	125	125	125	23	U. S. Glass	57	57	57
550	Mfrs. L. & H.	65	64¾	65	25	U. S. Steel	105¾	105¼	105¾
20	Nat. Fireproof	16¼	16¼	16¼	70	Whouse A. B.	148½	148½	148½
200	Ohio Fuel	50	51	51	210	Whouse Elec	49¾	48¼	49¾
86	Okla. Nat. Gas	99	99	99					

Bond.

$1,000	La Belle Iron & Steel 6s	101	101	101

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Thurs-day. Asked.		Yester-day. Bid.	Thurs-day. Asked.
Aetna pf	20	30	Colt's Arms	175	180
Am. Brass	105	110	Du Pont	317	322
Atlas Powder	155	158	Du Pont deb	102	105
Do pf	98	101	Hercules Powder	278	285
Babcock & Wilcox	110	119	Do pf	116	119
Bliss	550	575	Inter. Arms	22	26
Do pf	70	73	Miles-Dement-Pond	174	178
Can. Car	175	185	Scovill Mfg	580	590
Can. Explosives	500	550	Winchester Arms	750	800
Do pf	104	110			

OTHER PEOPLE'S MONEY.

The Annalist, every Monday, discusses the bond and stock money markets of the world for the edification of investors and students of economics. 10 cents at all news stands—$4 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.

CURB TRANSACTIONS

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 875,443 shares of stocks and $1,053,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 31,787; oils, 74,907, and mining, 209,199. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
800	†Aetna Exp	4¾	3¾	4¼
200	Am. Int. Cp.	45¾	45	45¾
	250 paid	51½	51	51½
800	Am. S. Tob	23¾	23½	23½
500	Am. Writ. P	4¼	4¼	4¼
700	C. N. G. Co	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Car. Steel	13%	13%	12¼
100	Char. I. Co. of Am	7¼	7½	7¼
1,200	†Int. Pet	7¾	7¾	7¾
51	†Emerson M	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Int. Rubber	11¼	11¼	11¼
1,000	†Jop. O. S., new	30	30	30
175	Key. T. & R.	15¼	14¾	15¼
200	†Lake T. B	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	†Do 1st pf	8¾	8¾	8¾
5	†L. S. 1st pf	90	90	90
900	Man. Tran	¼	¼	½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

50	Prai. Oil & G	605	590	605
24	St. O. of N.J	685	680	685

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

250	Alcoken Oil, (a pros.)	2	1¾	1¾	400	N. Y. & Tex	2½	2¼	2¾
3,100	†Am. Ven.	24	24	24	1,000	Okla. Oil	10½	9¼	10
900	Bar. O. & G	2¾	2½	2¾	5,000	Okla. P. & R	10½	10	10¾
500	†Cosden & Co	¾	¾	¾	1,250	†Omar O. & G	46	46	46
1,000	†Cos. O. & G	14¾	14¾	14¾	1,150	Ossage Oil	5¾	5¾	5¾
300	†Emeralds	1	¾	1	1,650	†Rice Oil	¾	¾	¾
2,700	†Federal O	5¾	5½	5¾	4,000	Sap. O. & R	10½	9¾	10½
100	Gas Gen	11¾	11¾	11¾	12,500	Seg. O. & R	11½	11½	11¾
900	Kenova Oil, (a pros.)	¾	¾	1	3,000	†Sinclair O	55¼	53¾	55¼
2,000	†Merrit Oil	18½	17¾	18½	500	†Un. West O	½	½	½
4,000	Int. Petrol	2¼	2	2¼	500	†Un. Pet. (a prospect)	35	35	35
833	Mid-C. Cons	½	½	½	5,700	†Victoria O	1¾	1¼	1¾
10,000	†Midwest O	69	64	68	1,100	†W. E. O. & G	22	22	22

MINING STOCKS.

2,000	A.-B. C. M	½	½	½	3,200	Louisi. Con	85	80	85
4,200	A. Sup. & Pr	1¾	1¾	1¾	1,300	Mines Co	40

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market developed firmness late in the day in sympathy with a very sharp upturn in corn and closed with net gains of ½ to 1¾c. Trading was of comparatively small volume during the early part of the session and early in the day there was considerable pressure, as the trade was disposed to anticipate a reaction from the previous sharp upturn. It was thought that the market had been overbought on the advance, but offers were readily taken and closing prices were at about the best. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $2.14½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $2.18½; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $2.18, lake all board New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
May	1.64½	1.63¼	1.64¼	1.63¾	1.18⅝
July	1.56¾	1.55¼	1.56¼	1.55¾	1.11¼
September	1.45	1.43¾	1.44¾	1.44	

CORN.

The corn market developed pronounced strength and activity. Wall Street was credited with taking the buying side, and prices sold at the highest point on record, closing with a net gain of 2¾c to 2¾c. The demand was based on a private estimate on farm reserves, placing the total at 361,000,000 bushels, or about 277,000,000 less than the Government figures last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.23, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. Export sales were 200,000 bushels.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last
May	1.06⅝	1.02¾	1.05¾	1.02¾	75⅞
July	1.01⅝	1.01⅛	1.05¾	1.01⅝	74⅜
Sept.	1.03¼	99⅞	1.08	1.00¼	

OATS.

The oats market was only moderately active, but prices were firmer in sympathy with corn, closing ½c to ⅞c net higher. Private estimates on farm reserves were 401,600,000 bushels, compared with 505,600,000 last year. The local cash market was steady. Standard quoted at 77½c; No. 2 white, 77½c; No. 3 white, 77c; No. 4 white, 76½c; fancy clipped white, 77 to 77½c; ordinary clipped white, 73 to 77c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last
May	58¾	57⅛	58¾	57⅝	43¼
July	56	53⅝	55⅞	55⅝	41⅝

PROVISIONS.

The provision list was again strong based on a further advance in the price of live hogs and a bullish interpretation of the monthly statement of stocks. A very large business is believed to have been done in our meats both for domestic consumption and for export and packers are paying record prices for hogs with the movement only moderate. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 17,000, estimated for Saturday 14,000; Kansas City received 2,000 and Omaha 9,200.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
May	18.65	18.45	18.62	18.45	10.65
July	18.60	18.47	18.60	18.40	10.85
Ribs—					
May	17.25	17.02	17.22	17.05	11.72
July	17.23	17.00	17.22	17.02	11.82
Pork—					
May	32.47	32.02	32.47	31.95	21.45
July	31.75	31.50	31.75	31.30	21.40

COTTONSEED OIL.

Now high records for the season were established in the cottonseed oil market and at the close of the day values were 19@30 points net higher. Total sales were 39,300 barrels. Offers were comparatively small, and there were a few at about the best. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $2.14½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $2.18½; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $2.18, lake all board New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
Spot	13.10				12.90
March	13.12	12.90	13.12@13.13		12.93
April	13.15	12.92	13.09@13.13		12.84
May	13.15	12.99	13.13@13.14		12.85
June	13.15	13.10	13.13@13.14		12.82
July	13.19	12.90	13.13@13.14		12.86
August	13.19	13.02	13.14@13.16		12.88
September	12.30	12.02	12.15@12.16		12.75
October	12.80	12.50	12.65@12.75		12.41

COFFEE.

The market for coffee futures was less active yesterday and showed rather a steadier tone after the recent heavy liquidation. After opening unchanged to 4 points higher prices reacted 4 to 7 points, with July selling down from 7.87c to 7.80c, or within a point of Thursday's low level, but the market stiffened up again to close with prices easy covering. Last prices were net 2 points lower to 2 points higher. Sales were estimated at 57,250 bags. The local spot market was unchanged and nominally quoted at 9¾c for Rio 7s and 10¾c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Closed.
March	7.87	7.80	7.86@7.87	7.99
April	7.90	7.84	7.86@7.87	7.99
May	7.90	7.86	7.86@7.87	7.99
June			7.86@7.87	7.99
July	7.87	7.78	7.86@7.87	7.99
August			7.86@7.87	7.99
September	7.93	7.90	7.90@7.91	7.93
October	7.99	7.99	7.99@8.00	8.01
November			8.00@8.01	8.01
December	8.05	8.00	8.04@8.05	8.05
January			8.10@8.12	8.11
February	8.16	8.16	8.17@8.18	8.17

SUGAR.

The futures market opened unchanged to 4 points lower, but later in the day advanced sharply on buying by leading Cuban interests, which brought in covering, and prices closed about at the top, 8 to 10 points higher, with sales of 29,700 tons. The advance was due to reports that there was a marked improvement in the strike situation at some of the refineries, and that others were expected to be about normal next week. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	4.45	4.43	4.45@4.46	4.45
April	4.37	4.51	4.54@4.55	4.36
May	4.04	4.49	4.60@4.69	4.51
June			4.62@4.64	4.53
July	4.68	4.55	4.65@4.66	4.57
August	4.62	4.59	4.68@4.70	4.59
September	4.75	4.62	4.71@4.72	4.61
October			4.58@4.60	4.46
November	4.48	4.48	4.50@4.53	4.36
December	4.44	4.30	4.42@4.45	4.32

There was no change in refined sugar prices, which were listed at from 7c to 8c for fine granulated. Business was only moderate, owing to the inability of refiners to make deliveries, but the demand was good, as bought on business with $5,000 J. M. Hartfield, H. L. Frank, H. L. Mitchell, 59 Argyle Park; Buffalo.

Hunau Chemical Co., Inc., chemicals, $5,000: H. Safro, L. J. Sherman, A. Hunau, 200 West 119th St.

Underwriters' Map Association, Inc., insurance maps, charts, capital no par value, begin with $1,000: D. Lock, F. C. Buswell, A. H. Wray, 55 John St.

Authorizations: Menominee Electric Mfg. Co., Inc., Menominee, Mich., electrical, mechanical novelties, furniture, $125,000: Representative F. Dreyfuss, 20 East 21st St., Manhattan.

William Tait Realty Co., Inc., Detroit, Mich., realty, brokerage, agency, $5,000: Representative, O. F. Georgi, Buffalo.

Capital Increases: The Buffalo Sled Co., North Tonawanda, $75,000 to $300,000; Ultra Picture Theatres Corporation, Manhattan, $10,000 to $150,000; Crown Ribbon and Carbon Mfg. Co., Rochester, $25,000 to $150,000; the Wynne Paper Co., Inc., New York, $45,000 to $150,000; Sicela-Loier Co., New York, $50,000 to $250,000; E. Schoonmaker Co., Inc., New York, $25,000 to $60,000; New Berlin Co-operative Creamery Co., New Berlin, $7,000 to $13,000; Braunsberg Mfg. Co., Inc., New York, $10,000 to $14,000.

Capital reduction: Advance Trading Corp., Niagara Falls, $10,000 to $2,500.

Voluntary dissolutions: Bison Knitting Mills, Inc., Buffalo; Universal Smelting and Mfg. Co. Inc., Manhattan; Fulton Commercial Association, Inc., Brooklyn; S. A. Weeks Co., Brooklyn; Merida Realty Co., Manhattan; D. C. Co., Inc., Manhattan; Transit Mfg. and Metals Co. Inc., Manhattan; the Retter-Rieb Co., Manhattan; Aluminium Process Co., Inc., New York.

Merger: Long Realty Co., Manhattan, with Deed Realty Co., Brooklyn.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 2.—Charters filed: Community Homes Co., Newark, real estate, securities, and development; $50,000. Matthew Bird, William D. Donovan, Frederick W. Zoerner, Newark.

Oxford Construction Co., Jersey City, contractors, $50,000. Jacob Weilitoff, William Weilitoff, Leah Weilitoff, Jersey City.

Elberon Estates, deal real estate and development; $10,000. Frank Ferguson, Brooklyn; W. F. Shannon, S. M. Cole, Asbury Park; George S. Ferguson, Jamaica, L. I.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—Forecast: N. Car.—Rain Sat. and probably Sun.; n. e. winds, fresh on the coast.

S. Car.—Rain Sat. Sun., fair in s., probably rain in n.; moderate e. winds.

Ga.—Rain Sat. Sun. probably fair and colder; moderate variable winds.

Fla.—Fair Sat. except rain in n.; cooler in n. Sun. fair; colder in n.; moderate s. winds, except variable over n. w.

Ala.—Rain and colder Sat. Sun., fair; colder in s.; moderate variable winds.

Miss.—Rain Sat. cooler in n. e. winds and extreme s. Sun., fair; moderate n. w. and n. winds.

Ky.—Rain and snow Sat. Sun., colder and probably fair.

Ohio—Snow in n., snow or rain in s. Sat. Sun., colder and probably fair; moderate variable winds, becoming n. w. Sun.

Ill.—Snow and colder Sat. Sun., fair and cold.

Wis.—Unsettled, with a cold wave, Sat. Sun., fair and cold; fresh n. w. winds.

Minn.—Fair, with a cold wave, Sat. Sun., fair and warmer.

Iowa.—Unsettled and much colder Sat.; cold wave in n. on. Sun., fair and rather cold.

N. Dak.—Fair Sat.; colder in s. Sun., fair and warmer.

S. Dak.—Fair and colder Sat. Sun., fair and warmer.

La.—Cloudy Sat.; probably rain; colder in s. Sun., unsettled.

Ark.—Rain or snow Sat. Sun., cloudy.

Okla.—Probably snow Sat. Sun., fair.

S. Tex.—Cloudy Sat.; probably rain. Sun., fair.

W. Tex.—Cloudy Sat.; probably snow in the Panhandle; colder. Sun., fair.

Ind.—Rain or snow Sat. Sun., colder and probably fair; moderate variable winds, shifting to n. w.

Kan.—Cloudy and much colder Sat. Sun., fair and rather cold.

Neb.—Fair and much colder Sat. Sun., fair; warmer in s. and w.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 2.—Fifty-six new corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $3,964,000, were chartered today. They include:

Valley Mold and Iron Corp., Millbrook, iron, steel, other metals, coal, oil, petroleum, 20,000 shares $100 each, 100,000 shares no par value, working capital $2,500,000, tax $6,000; A. E. Connelly, W. G. Dunnington, Jr., H. T. Hartwell, 15 Nassau St., Manhattan.

American General Electric Edison Corp. of China, Rotterdam, incandescent lamps, apparatus, supplies, tools, machinery, $250,000; S. C. Kimball, C. S. Maxwell, D. E. Peck, Schenectady.

Julius D. Booth & Son, Inc., ladies' dresses, $100,000; A. Walder, A. S., and I. H. Booth, 1,314 Carroll St., Brooklyn.

Ore Carrying Corp., Port Henry, transportation, trade, commerce, navigation, $100,000; J. S. Francis, E. A. S. Clarke, G. C. Foote, 2 Rector St.

Frederick Pustet Co., Inc., religious articles, church, school supplies, furniture, vestments, $100,000; F. J. Connolly, F. A. Schmitt, R. Ballantine, 57 Nassau St.

Reichnitz Bros., Inc., Brooklyn, realty, $100,000; Jos. S. Reichnitz, G. Fotty, 1,458 President St., Brooklyn.

Sparrow & Smith, Inc., petticoats, women's wear, $160,000; A. I. Spiro, J. I. Smith, J. I. Sparrow, 363 4th Ave.

Atwater-Bradley Corp., Genoa, farm products, seeds, fertilizers, mercantile, garage, grain elevators, $80,000; A. P. Bradley, J. and J. Atwater, Genoa.

The Bungslow Construction Corporation of Huntington, Manhattan, realty, agency, brokerage, construction, $100,000; F. Spears, P. L. Jones, 37 Broadway, Manhattan.

Tuess Manufacturing Corporation, writing machines, $50,000; M. L. Schallel, S. Strassbourger, J. T. Cossmann, 640 Riverside Drive.

Augustine & Dobbins, Inc., Buffalo, notions, novelties, dry goods, merchandise, $50,000; C. Disher, C. E. Augustine, C. J. Dobbins, Buffalo.

American Box Strapping Co., Inc., hardware, supplies, $25,000; E. M. Clerk, E. C. Whittaker, C. W. Bliss, 233 Broadway.

Associated Mutual Agency, Inc., insurance agency, $20,000; F. Freeman, R. R. Norton, A. P. Anderson, 34 Nassau St.

Ukrinian National Theatre, Inc., theatrical, $25,000; P. Stetsenko, M. Korykora, J. Luzisw, Englewood, N. J.

The Crossley Chemical Co., Inc., Brooklyn, chemists, oil, color men, $40,000; H. B. Crossley, E. D. Loughman, C. H. Bailey, Elmhurst.

Linch & Brauncshausen, Inc., propeller vessels for boats, aeroplanes, $25,000; J. and H. W. Brauncshausen, C. S. Linch, 52 South 23d St., Flushing.

Acken Industrial Corporation, architectural, engineering, structural, contractural, superviory, $25,000; M. M. White, I. Fried, S. I. Acken, Jr., 95 West 162d St., Bronx.

Cornell Table Co., Inc., Earlville, tables, wood; metal articles, $15,000; C. I. Burch, H. G. Wells, E. J. Cornell, Earlville.

Hercules Products Corp., Brooklyn, vinegar, yeast, other products of grain, molasses, sugar, 100 shares $100 each, 1,000 shares no par value, working capital $15,000; M. M. Rabenold, C. E. Scribner, S. Miller, 103 West 114th St.

The Standware Knitting Mills, Inc., Newburg, knitted piece goods, $25,000; J. C. Freeman, M. Schreiber, E. Bliss, 627 3d Av., Manhattan.

Vogue, Inc., restaurants, cafe, saloons, $25,000; S. Radt, W. Leon, J. K. Rosoff, 445 Pulaski St.

Cullen's Amusement Co., Inc., Buffalo, pool, billiards, bowling alleys, lunch rooms, $20,000; M. Cullen, Feldman, W. R. Cullen, 109 14th St., Buffalo.

Tax-A-Cab Garage, Inc., garages, $15,000; J. A. Johnston, C. C. Evans, F. V. Hoyt, 765 St. Nicholas Av.

The Mutual Detective Service, Inc., private detective agency, $10,000; A. O. G. Lennig, C. C. Curry, J. Hamilton, 81 Clinton Av.

Elrahak & Lebwohl, Inc., silk dresses, garments, $6,000; E. Lebwohl, B. and J. Elrahak, 148 East 142d St.

New England Engraving Co., type printers, supplies, $6,000; W. A. Waas, H. C. Latham, W. C. Newton, 3,050 Kingsbridge Terrace, Bronx.

Reardon-Briggs Co., Inc., Millbrook, hardware, farming implements, seeds, wagons, robes, auto accessories, $12,000; H. G. and A. J. Briggs, J. Reardon, Millbrook.

Syracuse Used Car Exchange, Inc., Syracuse, motor vehicles, motor car accessories, $10,000; W. E. Jaquith, I. M. and B. W. Robbins, 1,000 Dillaye St., Syracuse.

Hemming & Co., Inc., hotels, resorts, restaurants, $10,000; H. Hemming, J. C. Jackson, F. W. Weeks, 1,476 Broadway.

White Co., Inc., ladies' and children's wearing apparel, $5,000; J. Zitelli, M. and H. Konlowitz, 147 Bay 25th St., Brooklyn.

Hamlin Contracting Co., Inc., Yonkers, contracting, construction, dredging, improvements, blasts; $5,000; P. J. J. I., and W. R. Hanifin, 607 Nepperhan Av., Yonkers.

Fanning & Quinn, Inc., contractors, $5,000; J. Fanning, J. S. Williams, H. L. Kirk, 146 East 49th St.

Schroeder Building and Construction Co., Inc., Bronx, realty, agency, brokerage, insurance, $5,000; C. C. and E. H. Schroeder, 1,945 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

Provident Systems Corp., acquiring devices, systems, accounting, capital no par value, working capital $5,000; L. Semple, R. F. and F. F. Taylor, 1 Madison Av.

Urban Motor Co., Inc., motors, cars, machinery, engineering, supplies, capital no par value, working capital $2,000; J. L. Johnson, J. J. Matthews, A. S. Doying, 32 Liberty St.

International Trustees Corp., Babylon, agency, commission, capital no par value, begin with $300; H. E. Rider, H. E. Grupe, F. D. Tuttle, 1 Broadway, Manhattan.

Robert Porter Co., Inc., Albany, merchandise, $20,000; H. J. Porter, S. H. Larner, R. Porter, Albany.

Alpine Products Co., Inc., Bronx, mineral waters, oils, $10,000; A. Famiglio, T. Laquidara, B. Gagliano, 276 East 137th St., Bronx.

Commonwealth Hotels Cigar Co., Inc., tobacco, cigars, $10,000; I. L. Landsman, C. B. Hayward, S. J. Parker, 601 March Av., Brooklyn.

Gibbs Trading Co., Inc., paper, pulp, fibre wood pulp, $10,000; S. Muney, G. V. Sheridan, F. E. Gibbs, Jr., Harvard Club.

W. E. Dante & Co., Inc., farm products, $5,000; W. E. Rogers, W. E. Dante, S. J. Burke, 450 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

Tomasetti-Turecamo Contracting Co., Inc., Brooklyn, contractors, construction work, $5,000; T. Tomasetti, H. J. Tellman, W. S. Butler, 49 2d Place, Brooklyn.

Bison Knitting Mills, Inc., Buffalo, sweater coats, knitted goods, capital no par value, to do business with $5,000; J. M. Hartfield, H. L. Frank, H. L. Mitchell, 59 Argyle Park, Buffalo.

Hunau Chemical Co., Inc., chemicals, $5,000; H. Safro, L. J. Sherman, A. Hunau, 200 West 119th St.

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BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,003 packages. Prices were advanced slightly on the higher grades of fresh creamery, with supplies of such quite moderate. The buying is not free, however, and receivers are not pressing up fully at the advance. Medium qualities are stiffening a little. No change in renovated, ladles, or packing stock. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per pound, 41¼@42c; 92 score, 41½@42c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 37½@40c; seconds, 85 to 87 score, 35@37c; thirds, 34@34½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 41½@42½c; extras, 40½@41c; firsts, 38@40c; seconds, 35½@37½c; creamery, held, higher than extras, 39c; extras, 38½c; firsts, 37@38c; seconds, 35@36½c; thirds, 34@34½c; State dairy tubs, fancy, 40c; good to prime, 37@39c; common to fair, 30@36½c; renovated, extras, 33½@34c; firsts, 32@32½c; lower grades, 30@31½c; imitation creamery, 31@32c; factory, ladles, current make, firsts, 29@30c; seconds, 28½c; lower grades, 27@28c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 28@28½c; No. 2, 27½c; lower grades, 26@27c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 7,584 cases. The market opened with a generally firm tone, the early Exchange sales ranging 32½@33c, and there has been a fair trading on that basis, the market being well sustained to the close. Further offerings of California whites selling generally at 32½@33½c. Some lots of Western whites selling generally at 32½@33½c. Some lots of Western whites from other sections command a little more money. Nearby whites meeting a moderate demand, and there has been a fair trading on that basis, the market being well sustained to the close. Further offerings of California whites selling generally at 32½@33½c. Some lots of Western whites from other sections command a little more money. Nearby whites meeting a moderate demand, and there has been a fair trading on that basis, at 32@36c, some defective lots ranging lower, and a few fancy, large, clean nearbys selling up to 37c, latter price extreme. Fresh gathered, extras, 30@31c; per dozen, 34c; extra firsts, 33½c; firsts, 32½@32c; seconds and lower grades, 31½@32c; checks, good to choice, dry, 29@30c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 36@37c; ordinary to good, 34@35c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 29@36c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 32½@34c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 34@35c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 33@33½c; duck eggs, Baltimore, 45@50c; Southern, 40@45c.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 2.—Charters filed:

Natural Color Picture Co., Inc., to manufacture and sell natural color moving pictures; $250,000; W. F. Fox, Whitestone, L. I.; A. F. Barnard, E. T. Farrell, New York.

National Seamless Boat Co., to construct, operate and maintain boats and vessels of every kind; $1,000,000; F. D. Buck, George W. Dillman, M. L. Horty, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Pittsburgh-Hanover Coal Co., to mine for and produce coal and to market the same; $1,000,000; M. L. Gatchell, L. A. Irvin, Harry W. Davis, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Bucham Coal Timer and Mineral Corporation, to purchase 317,000 acres of land in the State of West Virginia, and develop the same for mining and sale of coal; $1,000,000; F. D. Buck, George W. Dillman, M. L. Horty, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Farm-to-Table Association, Inc., to manufacture containers, boxes, &c., to be used in the parcel post transportation; $500,000; Samuel B. Howard, Arthur W. Britton, Louis H. Gunther, New York.

Horse Association of America, to raise Arab and other horses suitable for any purpose; $500,000; F. D. Buck, George W. Dillman, M. L. Horty, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

An important deal made yesterday in the active commercial centre between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, north of Thirty-fourth Street, was the purchase by William Sittenham of the old dwelling at 53 West Thirty-seventh Street, of which Mary K. Babcock was the owner of record. The house covers a plot 21.6 by 98.9, and its purchase gives Mr. Sittenham control of a plotage of 108 feet front, including 40 to 57 West Thirty-seventh Street, all of which he owns except 55, that being held on a long lease.

The adoption of the zoning resolution, Mr. Sittenham says, has made a decided difference in the neighborhood, and has established real estate as a much more stable and marketable commodity. His Thirty-seventh Street plot is readily accessible to the large Fifth Avenue retail stores.

Mr. Sittenham has renewed his lease on 1 East Forty-seventh Street with Mrs. Finley J. Shepard and on 34 West Thirty-ninth Street with the Parkin estate.

Upper Times Square Deal.

In the upper Times Square district the three old dwellings altered for business at 123 to 127 West Forty-seventh Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, fronting 60 feet by 100.5 deep, have been sold by the estate of Mary E. Stebbins to an investor. The property adjoins on the west the ten-story Hotel Margaret. It was held at $150,000.

$500,000 Tenement Deal in Avenue A.

The largest tenement house deal in some time has been closed in the purchase by the operators, Ennis & Sinnott, of the ten six-story houses comprising the block front on the east side of Avenue A, between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth Streets. They have a frontage on the avenue of 201 feet by 175 on each street. Two of the houses occupy the avenue frontage, being 1,294 to 1,304 Avenue A, and two are on each street, being 503 to 507 East Sixty-ninth Street and 502 and 504 East Seventieth Street. They contain 272 apartments, and all but twelve are rented. On the ground floor are twenty-five stores.

The property has been held at $500,000, and was sold by the Nathan Kean Company. Harris & Vaughan were the brokers in the transaction.

City Buys Waterfront.

The City of New York has purchased from Morris Weinstein an East River block front, between East Houston and Third Streets with riparian rights.

The block has a river frontage of 116 lineal feet, and has been owned by Mr. Weinstein since 1906. It is assessed for tax purposes at $28,000. Wertheim & Clear were the brokers.

Lustgarten Company Buys on West Sixteenth Street.

The Lustgarten Company, Inc., purchased from the County Holding Company the premises 25 West Sixteenth Street, a four-story and basement dwelling, on a plot 25 by 92. Innes & Center were the brokers in the transaction.

Resale on Front Street.

The Alliance Realty Company has resold to M. F. Ginnane 232 and 234 Front Street, a four-story stable, on a plot 31 by 60, on part payment the Alliance Realty Company took the four-story stable, 348 and 350 Water Street, on a plot 54 by 60, and the vacant lot 357 and 359 Water Street, 33 by 75.

The Front Street property was held at $50,000, and the Water Street properties at $25,000 and $18,000, respectively. The Ruland & Whiting Company negotiated the trade.

Buyers for Private Dwelling.

The Panna Realty Company sold to Oliver Platt for $14,000 240 West 121st Street, a three-story brownstone private dwelling.

Tenement Sales.

Fanny Ehrlich sold to an investor 56 West 140th Street, a six-story new-law tenement on a plot 41.8 by 99.11, located between Fifth and Lenox Avenues.

Henry R. C. Watson sold seven five-story flats at 201 to 209 West 141st Street, each 20 by 99.11, acquired eight years ago in foreclosure.

Mitchell A. C. Levy purchased for investment through the Southach Ball Company, 61 East 122d Street, a five-story flat on a plot 27 by 100.11.

$80,000 Bronx Investment Purchase.

An investor has purchased from James F. Meehan the two new apartments, 100 by 121, on the east side of University Avenue, just south of the junction of Ogden and Avenue. They were completed in January, are fully tenanted, and were held at $80,000.

Bronx Sales.

Hugo Wabst sold for the Sieval Building Company, Inc. to a builder, a plot 100 by 100, on the south side of 226th Street, 221 feet east of Fifth Avenue.

Charles H. Caruolo purchased for a client for investment 2,159 and 2,161 Belmont Avenue, near 182d Street, a five-story flat, on a plot 50 by 100.

Brooklyn.

Martin A. Ansbro sold a two-family brick house at 563 Fifty-fourth Street for Henry Sandgraut to a client for occupancy.

Long Island.

The Queens Court Realty Company sold to H. M. Streit an eight-room bungalow on Catherine Street, Queens Court, L. I.

Staten Island.

Moffatt & Schwab of Tompkinsville, S. I., sold the residence and garage, property of the estate of Charles A. Tarr, on the corner of Cebra and Catlin Avenues, Stapleton, to Walter E. Franks of New Brighton.

Brooklyn Woman Buys Rockland County Farm.

Namashonk Brook Farm, in Rockland County, N. Y., comprising about thirty acres, with numerous outhouses, has been sold by Charles R. De Nyse to Mrs. Kate Gillette Hyatt of Brooklyn. On the farm is one of the oldest houses in Rockland County. The buyer will restore and preserve the old structure. Howard Goldsmith negotiated the sale.

Commercial Leases.

Leonard J. Carpenter has leased the six-story building, 54-5 South Street, to the American Sugar Refining Company for a term of years.

Thomas Ford has leased to the H. W. Electric Co. the store at 144 East Thirty-fourth Street.

A. A. Hageman has leased for the Hageville Realty Company the store at 65 West Thirtieth Street to Adel Pastilnik.

Halbert Pach's Sons leased the store at 495 Sixth Avenue to Auerbach & Pearlman for a term of years.

Big Gain in Contracts Awarded.

Comparative statistics of building and engineering operations in New York, New England, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, Virginia, Ohio, West Virginia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and portions of Missouri and Eastern Kansas, as compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

CONTRACTS AWARDED

Jan. 1 to March 1			
1917	$186,041,000	1913	$132,875,000
1916	129,065,000	1912	81,004,500
1915	92,084,400	1911	104,756,000
1914	90,164,000	1910	86,954,400

Comparative statistics of building and engineering operations in New York State and Northern New Jersey:

CONTRACTS AWARDED

Jan. 1 to March 1			
1917	$42,228,000	1913	$35,139,000
1916	15,398,000	1912	22,950,500
1915	21,836,300	1911	25,000,500
1914	16,048,000	1910	25,534,000

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

West St, 62, s e, 73.3 s n of Perry St, 23x71.6, three-story building; Joseph Perry St and another against Madison Avenue Real Estate Co. et al.; Collier & C, attorneys; due on judgment, $2,286.94; prior mtg, $15,500; to Joseph Hambien for $15,800.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Hall Place, 1,940, w s, 449.9 ft s of 167th St, 25x107.6, frame houses; E. J. Dickinson against Lager Realty Co. et al.; C. A. Clark, attorney; due on judgment, $6,511.46; taxes, &c., $160.86; to the plaintiff for $6,500.

By James J. Donovan.

Grand Boulevard, w s, 446.4 ft n of 190th St, 36.8x207.8 to Creston Av x53.2x204.5; Van Dyck estate against Joseph Kuraman et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; due on judgment, $12,360.15; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

Grand Boulevard, s w corner of 197th St, 166.8x94.7x irregular; Van Dyck estate against H. M. Levis et al.; attorneys, Bowers & S.; due on judgment; $31,363.63; to the plaintiff for $16,000.

Allerton Av, s s, 100 ft e of Laconia Av, 200x900x irregular; withdrawn.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

69th St, 31 East, for a six-story dwelling, 25x60.5; A. G. Paine, Jr., Hillsboro, N. Y., owner; C. P. H. Gilbert, 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $115,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Lexington Av, 255 to 261, and 46th St, 133 to 137 East, to five four-story dwellings, &c.; M. L. Tonetti, premises, owner; W. S. Miller, 141 East 40th St, architect; cost, $20,000.

Madison Av, s e corner of 76th St, to a four-story dwelling; C. H. Carstairs, owner; cost, $10,000.

Canal St, 47, to a seven-story store and loft; L. Nubenstein, 215 4th Av, owner; Rasl & Springsteen, 23 Union Square, architects; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 1,598, e s, 50 ft n of 84th St, 25x80; C. & G. Realty Co. to Annie C. Callahan, 303 East 80th St, mtg $21,500, all liens, Feb. 28; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

BEEKMAN PLACE, s w corner of 51st St, 34x25, foreclosure Feb. 1, 1917; Andrew S. Hamersley, referee, to Carl F. Boker, 75 East 80th St, March 1; attorney, A. Gordon Murray, 68 William St.....$8,000

FRONT ST, 85 and 87, e s, first plot 22.9x101.11x23.9x101.6, e s; second plot, 24.10x101.6; Howard C. Smith to Samuel Kilpatrick, 554 Jefferson Av, Brooklyn, 3-15 parts, b. & s., u. s. g., Feb. 26; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Forrest Rayner and another, executors, &c., to same

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Eight-family house, East Bronx, fine location; sacrifice to close estate; must be sold at once; $34,500; write for particulars. Executor, 119 Times.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—Fine home in best residential section of Jamaica, opposite small, beautiful park; large grounds, unsurpassed view; house contains 13 large rooms, spacious hall, two baths, every convenience; can be secured furnished or unfurnished; garage accommodates two cars; possession any time; can be purchased. Address X., Box 16, Jamaica, N. Y.

$150 cash, $7 monthly, buys nice cottage within 20 minutes of city; near station, trolleys to N. Y., Brooklyn, within ½ block; plot big enough to raise chickens; full price, $1,575; clear title. Call, write, Russell, 903 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful restricted bungalow sites by the sea; charming, convenient location; private bathing beach; fruit trees, forest; boating, fishing; low prices; easy terms; title guaranteed; particulars mailed. Great Kills Beach Corporation, Southfield Boulevard, Great Kills, S. I.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

49 Fletcher Av., Mount Vernon, (Restricted Chester Hill.)—Opportunity to buy handsome, convenient home at a sacrifice; 10 rooms, 2 baths, extra lavatories, hardwood floors, steam heat, electric light, open fireplaces, large verandas; free and ample garage. Owner, 110 Cedar St. Phone 642 Mount Vernon.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Builder's Sacrifice.—New house; six rooms, bath, laundry, pantry; all improvements; shade; North Freeport; $2,500; $100 cash, $25 monthly. C. Behr, Roosevelt, L. I.

Long Beach, five lots, 100x100; corner Riverside Boulevard; offered at sacrifice; $4,500; part cash, balance easy terms. F 483 Times Annex.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale or Rent at West End, Long Branch, N. J., attractive garden and dwelling located in centre of business district; a good opportunity to buy at a low price and on easy terms; will rent for the season or year; send for descriptive list of properties for sale on the monthly payment plan. A. T. Woolley, 231 Van Dyke Place, Long Branch, N. J.

An old apple orchard 3 acres, attractive grounds; Dutch Colonial residence; 8 rooms, bath, all improvements; extensive piazza, garage; grapes, strawberries; finest location, view; convenient express station, churches, schools; sacrifice sale. Stevens & Tetor, Ridgewood, N. J.

$2,700 to $3,300 for my modern homes and bungalows; six rooms, bath, steam, gas, electricity; half hour out on Erie; near station and trolley; small payment down, balance like rent. W. Butscher, 21 Park Row, New York.

AN OPPORTUNITY.—House, 7 rooms, bath, all improvements; plot, 60x120; park approach; price, $5,200; terms to suit. Call, write, or phone. Munson D. Ayers, 146 West 59th St. Tel. Greeley 4585.

53 acres, suitable for country estate or development; 600 feet river frontage; 12-room house; 1 mile from station; 1 mile Hackensack Station; $28,000. Rademann, 360 State St., Hackensack.

Florida—For Sale or to Let.

Manavista Hotel, Bradentown, Fla., largest and best in famous Manatee County, town of 5,000; tourist center; boating, fishing, golf, motoring and tennis; hard-surfaced roads; first-class train service; hotel building of concrete block, fronting on Manatee River; 60 rooms, completely furnished, in excellent condition; to close an estate, offered at a sacrifice on satisfactory terms to responsible buyer. For full particulars, address Jay E. Bigham & Co., Tampa, Fla.

Real Estate Wanted.

WILL pay up to $150,000 for Country Estate under New York; must be equable. Southern & Western property owners and brokers send details. (I. J. AUERBACH.) LOUIS KAMM, Inc., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Offices to Sublet.—Two good-sized, light desirable rooms in Fifth Avenue Building, facing street; immediate occupancy; exceptional opportunity. Uptegrove & Beckwith, 1,601 10th Av., Long Island City.

IDEAL SITE
FOR MANUFACTURING CONCERN.
Switch on main railroad, 20 miles from New York City; special inducement. Apply to W. Stanton, 101 Park Av.

Private office, desk space or mailing privilege in one of the finest New York financial office buildings; location unsurpassed. Reference, Room 1178, Fifth Avenue Building, 5th Av. and 23d St.

Corner office; wonderful light two sides; magnificent fireproof office building; rent $25; continuous service. 110 West 40th St.

Private office, mahogany furnished, with service; large downtown building. R 288 Times Downtown.

Desk and office spaces, $8 to $40 monthly; mailing privileges; phone, typewriting. 366 Broadway, Suite 807.

Store, ground floor, just off 5th Av.; moderate; possession May 1. 18 West 47th.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Furnished.

FLATBUSH.—Beautiful furnished home, residential section; seven rooms; parquet floors, electricity; will rent June to October or longer to small family. Y 379 Times Annex.

Wanted—Furnished.

Responsible party desires to lease furnished private dwelling containing 12 to 15 rooms on Riverside Drive or West End Av. between 72d St. and 90th St. J 89 Times.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

APARTMENT wanted for immediate occupancy, three rooms, kitchenette, northern exposure, good neighborhood; state particulars. J 138 Times.

Unfurnished.

ATTENTION.
UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED from 82d to 96th St., east or west side, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 rooms, bath and kitchenette; $50 to $150 per month. Central Realty, 109 West 57th. Phone 2854.

UNFURNISHED 2-room apartment, west side, possession April 1; bachelor. R 270 Times Downtown.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on February 16, 1917, SUGAR PRODUCTS CO. and SUGAR PRODUCTS SHIPPING COMPANY, INC., filed their petition praying limitation of liability as owners of the steam tug "C. W. MORSE," for any loss, damage or injury arising out of or connected with the loss of the said tug "C. W. MORSE" and of the lives on board for the reasons mentioned in said petition; that the petitioners have stipulated to pay into this court the value of their interest in said tug and pending freight as appraised, viz.: Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000), with interest from June 23, 1916; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said loss are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before MAX ROCKOFF, Commissioner, at his office, Room 349, Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before May 28, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold six five-gallon cans of scallops.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 19, 1917, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated February 28, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold three five-gallon cans of scallops.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 19, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated February 28, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold one box containing thirty-five one-gallon cans of scallops.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 19, 1917, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated March 3, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

APARTMENTS, Attractively Furnished. THE FAL-CO., 305 5th Ave. Mur. Hill 4383.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished apartment, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; 1 block from subway; $15 week up. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

Furnished—West Side.

127th, 31 WEST.—To sublet, 7-room apartment, furnishing excellent. $200; highly satisfactory reference required. Communicate Y 375 Times Annex.

47TH, 142 WEST, (Felix-Portland.)—Desirable suites, two rooms, bath, at attractive rates; European and American plan; Spanish cuisine.

56TH, 342 WEST, (near subway.)—Sublet four large rooms, elevator apartment; exquisitely furnished, Colonial mahogany, Oriental rugs, Chickering Baby Grand; bargain; responsible parties. Mason.

116TH AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Cheerful suite southern exposed rooms, elegantly furnished; kitchen privileges; ideal for couple. F 404 Times Annex.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Attractive 2-room apartment, kitchen privileges, elevator; reasonable. Reynolds.

144TH, 601 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Light, large, attractive rooms; elevator. Christy.

152D ST., 511 WEST.—Two or three rooms, bath, kitchenette, suitable two gentlemen or young couple; light housekeeping; private houses.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 383.—Six-room apartment; beautifully furnished; overlooking Central Park; references. Riverside 4428.

CLAREMONT AV., 35, 6B.—Handsome apartment, fully furnished, seven rooms, two baths.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
East, West Side, $100 to $1,000 Monthly.
Choice localities; long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY.
60 East 42d St. Tel. Vanderbilt 1456.

FURNISHED apartment hunting simplified; long or short leases, choice locations. Consult King Realty, 109 West 57th. Phone 2854 Columbus.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 454. (Apt. 4B.)—Seven very large, outside rooms, two baths; completely and beautifully furnished; sublet until October; reasonable.

HOTEL IROQUOIS, 49 West 44th St.—Three rooms and two baths, beautifully furnished, to sublet for the balance of the season. Apartment 72.

LIFE BUILDING APARTMENTS,
21 West 31st St.
Two nice rooms and bath, furnished, $75. Apply WILLIAM HARVEY, Supt.

LIST of furnished apartments mailed on request; 4 to 14 rooms for rent, 3 months, or to Oct. 1. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St. and 461 5th Av.

THE JOSEP HOTEL, 205 West 101st, three doors from Broadway.—Strictly high class, newly furnished 5-6-7-8 large, sunny rooms and kitchen; all night elevator, telephone, and maid service; $25 to $45 weekly, $90 to $150 monthly. Telephone 3675—Riverside.

Brooklyn.

BEST SECTION OF BROOKLYN.—Strictly private house; beautiful view from rear windows; third floor, consisting of three rooms and two baths, for rent, furnished; convenient location; best references necessary. Private full particulars, K 250 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished—East Side.

21ST, 157 EAST.—Nice steam-heated apartment, 6 large, light rooms, bath, $45.

UNION SQUARE, 36, (corner 16th.)—Large studio, with two adjoining large rooms and bath; north light; $1,200 yearly.

Unfurnished—West Side.

57TH, 150 WEST.—Studio apartment, two rooms and bath; maid service; exceptionally attractive.

82D, 35 WEST.—To sublet for immediate possession until Oct. 1, 1918, high-class apartment, unfurnished; six rooms; $1,200 per annum. Apt. 42.

APARTMENTS, choice locations; long, short leases. King Realty, 109 West 57th. Columbus 2854.

BROADWAY, 3,519.—Five, six, seven large, light rooms; latest improvements; electric lights, telephones; facing Hudson; $32 to $40.

FOUR and five rooms and bath.
New fireproof Apartment.
124 West 72d St. See
Agent on premises. Telephone 3440 Columbus.

RESIDENTIAL SUITES
OF MARKED INDIVIDUALITY
at 116 Riverside Drive, south corner of 84th St.; 10 and 11 rooms and three baths; $1,800 to $4,200; concessions will be made to desirable tenants.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENT to sublet until Oct. 1; immediate possession; eight rooms, two baths, ground floor. 310 West 89th. Apply to Bush, on premises or phone Riverside 1155. Will make large concessions. Present rental $100.

WEST END AV., 405, (southwest corner of 80th St.)—To sublet, apartment on 8th floor; 6 rooms and 2 baths, April 1 to Sept. 30; thereafter lease direct from owner; see superintendent.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

307TH, 122 EAST.—Well furnished room, bath, telephone; business gentleman.

615T, 166 EAST.—Furnished rooms, private bath, hot and cold water, electricity, telephone.

64TH, 187 EAST.—Nice, clean, back parlor; continuous hot water, steam heat, telephone.

LEXINGTON AV., 515.—Beautiful outside room, running water, telephone; elevator apartment; $5. Farago.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Comfortable room; convenient to bath; suitable for business people.

MADISON AV., 57th.—Business person; grand piano, bath; conveniences; reasonable. 8314 Plaza.

West Side.

97TH, 51 WEST. — Delightfully attractive house; large room; small suite; southern exposure; two gentlemen; lavatories; telephone; electricity; references.

51ST, 62 WEST.—Beautiful large room, bath; electricity; kitchenette; $15 weekly; refined.

69TH, 113 WEST.
Large front room, with private bath.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Warm, bright, medium room, near bath, all conveniences, reasonable.

(71ST, 237 WEST END AV.—Large, comfortable, light rooms; private residence; convenient location.

71ST, 340 WEST.—Large room, bath adjoining; suitable one, two gentlemen. Bailey.

72D, 121 WEST.
Large newly furnished room, private bath.

73D, 242 WEST.—Newly furnished large room to rent; references.

78TH, 137 WEST.—Just open, newly furnished house; large rooms; $8-$10; telephone.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable, large room; running water, bath adjoining; select house; $6.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated, parlor floor; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; will rent in suite or separately.

76TH, 102 WEST.—Sunny room; elevator; private family; business people; $8. Wheeler.

76TH, 106 WEST.—Large, sunny room; also back parlor, suitable for light housekeeping.

77TH, 108 WEST.—Large front room, second story, private Christian home; gentleman only.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; private bath; telephone; other rooms; gentlemen preferred.

77TH, 118 WEST. — Large room, Colonial style; baths; electricity; phone; reference; also small room.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms, with, without private bathrooms; lavatories.

78TH, 103 WEST.—Perfectly appointed, newly furnished rooms, baths; electricity; steam heat.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable medium sized rooms; telephone; reception room; $4 to $8.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful rooms; private bath, steam heat, electricity; telephone; reference.

81ST, 160 WEST.—Attractive rooms, second floor apartment; references. Jacobsen.

82D, 117 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, medium rooms, private bath, electricity, heated.

82D, 159 WEST.—Handsomely furnished sunny front room; business people; telephone. Wallace.

83D, 15 WEST.—Newly decorated large, small rooms; southern exposure; home comforts.

86TH, 142 WEST.—Splendid outside room, running water; men only; references.

87TH, 357 WEST.—Exclusive house; large, sunny second; adjoining bath; electricity; kitchenette; $30 breakfast.

88TH, 11 WEST.—Large, attractive room, conveniences, homelike, reasonable; references. 6723 Riverside.

88TH, 138 WEST.—Exceptional two large rooms, with dressing rooms, bath; comfortable.

95TH, 350 WEST.—Suite, 3 rooms, bath; large rooms, twin beds; steam, electricity.

96D, 338 WEST.—Large outside room; southern exposure; every convenience. Telephone 8067 Riverside.

98D, 270 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, private or adjoining baths; furnished, unfurnished.

98TH, 221 WEST.—Suite or single, suitable for two; board optional. Fick, Apt. 5A.

97TH, 313 WEST.—One, two attractively furnished rooms; elevator apartment; overlooking Hudson; Christian family of two; references. Apt. 62.

97TH, 135 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished room, with bath; telephone; gentlemen; $7.

101ST, 8 WEST.—Suite; also single; kitchen privileges; modern; references. 8140 Riverside. Wheeler.

115TH, 401 WEST. — Two large adjoining rooms, southern exposure, overlooking Morningside Park, near Columbia University, two or three men, $15 per week. Lawrence, Apartment 3.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

122D, 526 WEST.—Clean, sunny, desirable room; electricity, telephone; kitchen privileges. Nielsen.

124TH, 557 WEST, (Broadway.)—Desirable rooms, bath, clean, warm, modern apartment, gentleman, Karlson.

125TH, (301 St. Nicholas.)—Front room; elevator; breakfast; two; private; reasonable. Churchill.

136TH, 522 WEST.—Attractive room; private family; elevator; shower; gentlemen. Apt. 5E.

160TH, (16 Jumel Terrace.)—Large; running water; every convenience; private; American family.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS,
302 West 22d St.
The genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; billiard room; running water every room; single, $4.50-$6.50 weekly; rooms for two, $5-$5.50 weekly each.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 355, (96th.)—Beautiful room, overlooking park. Phone Riverside 1467.

CLAREMONT AV., 130.—BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED ROOMS, FACING RIVERSIDE, EN SUITE OR SINGLE; ALL IMPROVEMENTS.

LARGE front room, adjoining bath; private family; reasonable; every modern convenience. Telephone St. Nicholas 9722. Apt. 31.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (100th.)—Large, beautiful room, overlooking Hudson, in modern, 10th floor, private apartment; breakfast optional; gentlemen preferred. Phone Mrs. H., Academy 1509.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 75, (70th St.)—Beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; private house.

WEST END AV., 693, (94th St.)—Artistic rooms, newly furnished; large and small; private bath, with needle shower; near all transits; board optional.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

YOUNG MAN, Christian, desires room with sleeping porch and use of modern bathroom, meals, near railroad, and within 25 miles 42d St. O 157 Times.

GENTLEMAN wishes room with private family, 60th and 96th, East or West. R., care Schiller, 52 East 59th.

YOUNG business man wants a room in American family uptown. S 110 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

218T, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Excellent table; private bath, steam heat; electricity; references.

MADISON AV., 1,060, (near 81st.)—Large room, suitable two; bath; refined house.

West Side.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Suite of two large rooms, private bath; references.

57TH, 383 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Suit particular people; handsome floor, very large rooms; would divide; electric light, steam heat; also smaller rooms; Southern cooking; attentive service.

107TH, 200 WEST, Opposite Sherman Square. —Attractive single rooms; running water; homelike; young business people; elevator; table guests. Hubbell.

72D, 314 WEST, (Riverside.)—Handsome suite or room; table supplied from owner's farm.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable front rooms; private baths; excellent table board.

73D, 181 WEST.—Subway, elevated express; attractive house; desirable vacancies; American family.

78D, 302 WEST.—Large front room, private bath, first floor; near subway.

73D, 265 WEST.—Superior accommodations; high-class Jewish house; table board.

73D, 112 WEST. TABLE BOARD.
Desirable room; subway; elevator; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; private phone; steam heat; electricity.

74TH, 128 WEST.—Single room, adjoining bath; constant hot water, steam heat.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; the room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

90TH, 140 WEST.—Room, private bath; southern exposure; electricity; excellent table; references; Southern family.

316 WEST 88TH.
Single and double room; table a specialty.

83D, 2; WEST.—Comfortable, sunny room; Park, "L"; excellent cuisine; board optional.

102D ST., 805 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Exceptionally furnished large rooms, with private family, private house; bath, telephone; references exchanged.

107TH ST., 310 WEST.—A lady, having beautifully appointed private home in city's most exclusive section, will rent, with exceptional board, large, exquisitely furnished front room, with dressing room, to two persons; fine view of Hudson River; one door from Riverside Drive; running water, electricity, gas, bath, telephone.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Bet. Riverside, Broadway.)—Modern, private residence offers luxurious accommodation; every convenience; exceptionally bountiful table; spacious room; moderate terms.

121ST, 157 WEST.—Large front room, dressing room; electricity; good home cooking; references.

Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard.
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
50 Cozy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Cuisine and Service; Spacious Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness.
Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
THE EVELYN LODGE, 817 GEORGE A. L. 71 CENTRAL AV. Tel. 379 Tompkinsville.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 540.—Elegant room, superior board, $12 weekly; exceptional surroundings. Payne.

WEST END AV., 696, (94th.)—Attractive large or small room; excellent Southern home cooking; private tables; near subway express.

BOARD WANTED.

Young Englishman, invalided army officer, accountant by profession, requires large furnished room in good locality and near to subway; it must be in a home of refinement and where any way a boarding or lodging house; replies, stating terms and particulars, will be treated confidentially. K 257 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester.

Spend early Spring at the beautiful Heathcote Hall Club; convenient for commuters and their families; bountiful table; quiet; homelike; booklet. L. H. Lockwood, Scarsdale, N. Y.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year around. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ABBOTT DETROIT, 1916.

STUTZ RACEABOUT, 1916.

STUTZ RUNABOUT, 1916.

STUTZ BULLDOG, 1915.

STUTZ BULLDOG, 1915, (wire wheels.)

Packard 6-48 Special Raceabout. Very fast.

NATIONAL TWIN SIX, 1916.

CHALMERS ROADSTER, 3 PAS., 1916.

OLDS. 4 CYL. 5-PASS., 1916.

MITCHELL, 1917,
Runabout, 5-passenger. Actual mileage 1,797. Like new. Make offer.

MANY OTHERS.

GOTHAM AUTO EXCHANGE,
1,094 BROADWAY. CIRCLE 2249.

BARGAINS.

'17 Studebaker.	'16 Olds. "8."
'16 Buick.	'15 Stripped.
'16 Chevrolet.	'15 Olds. Winter Tour.
'16 Mitchell.	'15 Overland.
'16 Studebaker.	'14 Abbott Roadster.
'16 Chalmers.	'13 Buick Roadster.
'16 Dodge Winter Tour.	'13 Studebaker.

LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.,
315 WEST 47TH. BRYANT 2411.

BREWSTER.—Owen magnetic 1917 Brewster touring landaulet; run 1,000 miles; excellent condition; Westinghouse air springs; quiet, smart car for private family; $3,800; any demonstration. William Thomes, Monmouth Garage, 236 East 84th St.

BRISCOE 1915 coupe; de luxe car; excellent shape; motor perfect; starter, lights; offer. Lexington Used Car Department. Bryant 2411.

CADILLAC for sale; smart town car, brougham, Cadillac, at a low price; in fine order and in daily use; can be seen by appointment only. R 306 Times Downtown.

CHALMERS 1916 light 6; absolutely perfect; hill climber; extras. Lexington Used Car Department. Bryant 2411.

COLE 8-CYL. TOURING,
LIKE NEW, $1,000.
In exceptional condition mechanically and paint without a scratch; if you are in the market for a practically new car and desire to save $600 you should give this car your inspection immediately; can be seen and demonstrated day, evening, or Sunday; mechanical inspection invited. On exhibition at the Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

COLE 1916 model 8-60, seven passenger; driven 4,000 miles; exceptionally good mechanical condition; appearance is like new.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP,
1,242 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.
TELEPHONE DECATUR 4004.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Dodge Bros. runabouts and touring cars all have been gone over in our repair shop and are in condition represented.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP,
1,245 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.
TELEPHONE DECATUR 4004.

F. I. A. T. imported, 22-35, special; 5-passenger; sedan body; like new; $3,500. Inquire 397 Times Annex.

FORD 1915 Touring; extra good bargain to quick buyer. Henahan, 2,002 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE, 1916 sedan; perfect condition; special extra equipment; demonstration given. D. Leen, 246 West End Av. Tel. 4094 Columbus.

MARMON 1916, 41,
SEATING
GEORGE WALLACE COPLET,
925 5TH AV. 4897 PLAZA.

MARMON 1914, Model 43, five-passenger sedan, cloth lining, A1 condition. Marmon N. Y. Co., 46 and 44 West 62d St.

MARMON 1916, seven-passenger limousine; painted blue; gray cloth lining; run like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

MARMON 1916 model 34, touring car; like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

MARMON 1913, seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

MERCER.
Convertible limousine body; 7-passenger. Totally inclosed, with open side feature for Summer touring; body equipped with latest limousine appliances, including new slip cover; owned by wealthy family, who are leaving city; car driven only few miles, due to late delivery; this is a practically new, very handsome and handsome model price, $3,500; cost new, $5,500. Address Y 400 Times Annex or phone Bradley, Plaza 8700.

MERCER, 1916; 22-72 series; 4-passenger sporting; driven 4,800 miles and like new; has rear tire covers, side mirrors, bumper, searchlight, extra new tire and tube, two horns; price $2,080. Phone 5161 or inquire Y 398 Times Annex.

MITCHELL 1916 seven passenger; slip covers; thoroughly overhauled; $900. Lexington Used Car Department. Bryant 2411.

OLDSMOBILE.—For sale, contract for $100 less than list price, 1917 Oldsmobile touring, March delivery. P. T. Coffey, 66 Orange St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

OLDSMOBILE 1915 Winter touring; excellent whipcord upholstery; $450. Lexington Used Car Department. Bryant 2411.

OVERLAND 1916 touring car, seating five comfortably; Packard 5-38 Phaeton; overhauled, repainted, and tires slightly used; 1916 Overland, six-cylinder touring car, with Winter and cape tops; 1915 Paige seven-passenger touring car; 1916 Studebaker touring car. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway at 50th St., phone Circle 1300.

PACKARD Twin Six, long chassis, custom built limousine landaulet, like new; will sacrifice. Packard Co. guarantee. S 99 Times.

PACKARD.—Will sacrifice my beautiful Packard touring car. Apt. 10B. 7610 Audubon.

PEUGEOT 1916 LIMOUSINE.
RENAULT 30 LANDAULET.
RENAULT 15-18 BROUGHAM.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLET,
665 5TH AV. 4887 PLAZA.

PIERCE ARROW, 38 H. P. limousine and touring body. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

RENAULT town car; very fine condition. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th.

SIMPLEX "38," with Springfield body; 5-passenger; electric lights and starter; excellent condition; $1,500. Inquire Y 399 Times Annex.

SIMPLEX, 1915, roadster; elegant condition. Burrelle, 1,704 Broadway, corner 54th St.

STUTZ, 1917, 1916, Bulldogs and Roadsters.
MERCER 1914 RACEABOUT,
(Special job, starter, lights, wire wheels.)
Pierce "38" Touring, Starter, Lights.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
1,700 BROADWAY.

USED CARS.
1-25 Packard Twin Six Limousine.
25 and 35 Packard Twin Six Touring.
1-38 Packard Touring.
1916 Willys-Knight Limousine.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y.,
172 Broadway, cor. Reade St., B'klyn.
OPEN SUNDAYS. PHONE FLATBUSH 6884.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916 touring car; 1916 Overland, seven-passenger touring, with plenty reserve power; 1916 Willys-Knight, with Blue Ribbon Limousine body; 1916 Oldsmobile touring car; Mercer special raceabout, a gentleman's speed car. Willys-Knight, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway at 50th St. Phone Circle 1300.

WINTON, 1916, model 22-A; very fine condition throughout; car run 1,000 miles. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

Beautiful S. G. V. limousine landaulet; ideal town cars; moderate rates. Kline, 423 West 124th. Phone Columbus 8068.

BEAUTIFUL TOWN CAR for hire for 3 weeks while people are South. Telephone Main 4242. C 238 Times.

CADILLAC limousine for hire; hour, day, or month; owner drive. Harlem 3695.

DURING owner's absence, fashionable private limousine; very moderate terms by hour, day, or trip. Telephone King, 6026 Hanover.

PACKARD.—Beautiful Packard cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Hamilton Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-4220 Bryant.

PACKARD limousine, latest model, beautifully upholstered, to charter; rates reasonable. Hayes, 207 West 75th. Phone 1832 Columbus; references furnished.

PACKARD, elegant limousine, for hire, week or month; owner drives; best references; most reasonable. Schwartz, Phone Academy 571.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 532-536 W. 58th St. Col. 8440.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART Automobile School, 226 W. 57th St. Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

Auto School, 203 W. 61st St. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7020. Spec. classes for ladies.

Y. M. C. A. 602 W. 57th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, knows stenography, typewriting; 17; salary, $8; neat appearance. Mabel Baer, 458 Tremont Av. Tel. 6265 Tremont.

CHAMBERMAID AND MAID WISHES POSITION; SIX YEARS' REFERENCES. Y 370 TIMES.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR.
Competent on various classes of comptometer work; salary, $9; bright, clever, Christian girl, and will prove highly satisfactory. Comptometer, R 236 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKER, by day; artistic, excellent fitter; Spring styles; reasonable; reference. O 164 Times.

FAIR LADY MAID.—Waitress desires position, two years' reference. Y 361 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER; refined American young lady; 8 years' legal, brokerage experience; highest references; good appearance; accurate, reliable; absolutely first-class; $20. Address 141 West 71st St.

TYPIST and office assistant, neat, accurate worker, with pleasing personality, desires a position at moderate salary. Anna Grosse, 906 Union Av., Bronx.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5855.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; 14-50 wash. 66 Manhattan E., Bronx. 1,958 Telephone Cortlandt 7954.

AN AUCTIONEER with long experience in many branches of trade desires to engage in a mercantile business in his knowledge of various lines, through many years, fits him especially as a fully qualified assistant or representative of a merchant or manufacturer; the highest references as to character and ability will be furnished; although residing at present in Boston, the advertiser is willing to live in any other city. Address Industrial, R 284 Times Annex.

AUDITOR OR CONTROLLER.
C. P. A., 32, accustomed to big propositions; large manufacturing corporation preferred. R 274 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT or clerical position desired; 23, experienced, good education, neat, good penman, and accurate at figures. Address W. K., 755 Jennings St., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, competent; typist, experienced; good education; excellent references; salary moderate. S 180 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly competent; familiar with foreign trade; knowledge of Spanish. R 306 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. A. P. Koster, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4060.

CHAUFFEUR, 26, English, wishes position, private family, city or country; any car; references. F. Hagan, 784 8th Av.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, single, excellent references; $20 weekly; country preferred. S 131 Times.

CHEF and wife, first-class pastry cook, would like position for Summer at mountains or country place. S. D. Coles, 218 4th St., Lakewood, N. J.

DOCTOR, with hospital experience, wishes position, hospital, physician's office. O 115 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—12 years' mechanical drafting, designing, general and special machinery. S 84 Times.

EMPLOYMENT MANAGER, young man, 28, graduate Blackford School Scientific Employment, now charge of production 150 men, electrical manufacturing company, will organize or operate employment department any line business. Y 362 Times Annex.

GARDENER, head, and superintendent, to take charge of private estate; life experience in the management of greenhouses, live stock, poultry, &c.; married; no children; A1 references. Address Superintendent, P. O. Box 735, Stamford, Conn.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE STUDENT, (21,) married, desires position as assistant traffic manager; 10 years' experience as shipping clerk with present employer; salary $22-$25. R 285 Times Downtown.

JANITOR, Superintendent.—Capable of handling any proposition; references; own tools. Schnider, 174 West 79th St. Schuyler 7280.

OFFICE MANAGER, credit man, aged 30, past eight years with large jobbing cloak house, wishes to make change; good executive; highest credentials. Y 257 Times Annex.

PHOTOGRAPHER.—Young, French, desires position in first-class studio; experience more than salary. S 125 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man, age 24, wishes position as salesman; my experience has been short but my ability will be more of that; can you use me? R 219 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Outside, in town; experienced in ladies' trimmings. O 161 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 21, well experienced, desires responsible position; can write rapid getting letters; take charge of books. R 308 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish-English, desires position; first-class references. D 209 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, would like week evenings. Box 401, Old Chelsea Av.

STEWARD, experienced, seeks position in club, city or country; wife as housekeeper; thoroughly reliable; best references. O 151 Times.

TEACHER, university graduate, two degrees, desires position as French teacher, tutor, or English teacher to foreigner. A. K., 142 Times.

VALET.—Japanese, good education, active, neat appearance, best present employed, wishes permanent position; many years' reference. K. T., care of Tanaka, 22 East 62d St.

YOUNG AMERICAN, 24, college education, three years' business experience, seeks responsible position abroad, preferably China. O 166 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (27,) neat appearance, formerly clothing stock clerk, seeks position at anything; good opportunity; private personal interview; city or out of town. S 69 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school graduate, six years' experience foreign money orders and steamship tickets, speaks Spanish, wishes position commercial house, or anything. Box 10, 780 Broadway, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 25, ten years with one firm, office and factory experience, desires connection with firm offering advancement. S 127 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 26, seven years' experience, claims, collections, and selling,

COURT WILL DIG INTO WEST SIDE CONTRACT

Justice Cropsey Calls Mayor and Others to Answer Charge of Maladministration.

CITIZENS SIGN COMPLAINT

Estimate Board Invites Service Commission to Join in Appraisal of Land Values.

Mayor Mitchel, Controller Prendergast, and other officials, among them representatives of the Public Service Commission and the New York Central Railroad, were ordered yesterday to appear before Justice James C. Cropsey in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn on next Saturday in a new investigation of the New York Central's proposed west side changes. The order, presaging an unexpected continuation of the long controversy, was served on the Mayor and other members of the Board of Estimate shortly before they had offered to enter into a truce with the Public Service Commission for a joint re-examination of land values involved in the proposal.

A refusal by representatives of the city on Jan. 23 last to argue a temporary injunction granted by Justice Cropsey to ex-State Senator William M. Bennett was indirectly responsible for the investigation. Five citizens, taking advantage of a clause in the charter giving the courts the right to examine public officials on charges of dereliction of duty, demanded the investigation on the ground that ratification of the proposed contract with the railroad would jeopardize important city interests. The order signed by Justice Cropsey was the second of its kind issued by a Supreme Court Justice since the greater city was incorporated.

In addition to Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast, two of the strongest supporters of the proposed agreement, subpoenas were served on Dock Commissioner Smith, Nelson P. Lewis, chief engineer of the Board of Estimate; Richard C. Harrison, First Deputy Dock Commissioner; Ernest P. Goodrich, consulting engineer of the Borough of Manhattan; Travis H. Whitney, Public Service Commissioner, and Ira Place, Vice President, and George W. Kittredge, chief electrical engineer of the New York Central Railroad.

Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast were frankly surprised when they received the subpoenas, but said they would obey the court's order.

"We always obey the orders of the Supreme Court," said Mayor Mitchel.

"I would not refuse to oblige the Supreme Court in any respect," said the Controller. "I think the court can stand enlightenment on the west side plan."

The five citizens who signed the application are William R. Conley, of Flushing, L. I., and Joseph H. Feist, John Zimmerman, George C. Jackson, and Henry Ruschmeyer of Manhattan. Their affidavits accompanying the request for investigation, after calling attention to the Central's plan, follows in part:

"The persons hereinbefore named (the Mayor and others) have knowledge and information of the delinquency touching said Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and the neglect of duty concerning the consummation of said contract and deed and the west side improvement hereinbefore mentioned. * * * Deponents believe the Government of the City of New York should be a government of laws and not of men. * * * That the administration of property and affairs of the city should be conducted according to the laws of the State of New York and not according to the whims and personal sentiment of those elected or appointed to office, and they should be conducted by the officers as trustees.

"Believing the above named officers of the city of New York and persons have knowledge or information concerning the delinquencies of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in the discharge of their duty hereinbefore set forth, we desire an examination of the officers and persons named, and that there be a public examination as to the violation of the provisions of the law and the delinquencies and neglect and violation of their duties as trustees of the taxpayers of the City of New York."

J. Bleeker Miller, a lawyer, filed a supplemental affidavit of twenty pages indorsing the charges of dereliction of duty against the majority members of the Committee on Port and Terminal Facilities of the Board of Estimate. Mr. Miller was one of those who argued against the proposed contract with the New York Central at the public hearings of the board.

As does ex-State Senator Bennett, who obtained the temporary restraining order from Justice Cropsey early in January, Mr. Miller believes that the contract would alienate large areas of city waterfront and prevent other railroads from entering the city.

Mr. Bennett also contended in his argument before the court that rights under the contract would be granted to the railroad not contemplated in the enabling act passed by the Legislature in 1911. His chief criticism was that the provisions in the act, that the road operate in a tunnel under the Harlem Ship Canal, and pay for the extension of streets over the railroad's right of way, were ignored.

At the time Mr. Bennett called attention to these alleged defects, the city's representatives refused to argue the plea that they needed more time in which to prepare their arguments. Justice Cropsey refused to grant an adjournment on the ground that it would throw the trial of the case over into the next term of court when another Justice would preside, and after hearing Mr. Bennett, took the case under advisement.

The Board of Estimate's decision to invite the Public Service Commission to join it in a re-examination of land appraisals involved was made in the form of a resolution introduced by Controller Prendergast. This action was taken shortly before Mayor Mitchel announced that, in pursuance of the procedure agreed upon at the beginning of the hearings, the proposed contract would be recommitted to the Committee on Port and Terminal Facilities on Monday.

Members of the Public Service Commission were unwilling last night to comment on the resolution until a copy had reached them, which will be this morning, but intimated that the offer would be accepted.

"This does not mean that we will not send an individual report to the Governor on our findings, however," a member of the commission said.

Miles M. Dawson, lawyer; A. H. Spencer, and A. L. Gutman, representing the City Club, spoke in favor of the proposed contract at the hearing yesterday, but urged that it be modified in several particulars before being finally ratified.

ROAD TO SELL CURRENT?

Bill at Albany, if Enacted, Might So Empower the N. Y. Central.

According to reports current yesterday, a bill introduced into the Legislature by Senator James A. Emerson of Warren County is designed to permit the New York Central Railroad Company to sell electric current in opposition to the New York Edison Company. Last year Senator Emerson introduced a similar bill which applied only to one of the northern counties of the State. It failed to pass because it was special legislation, but it appears this year as a general measure.

For the purpose evidently of preventing the bill from affecting this city, Assemblyman Kenyon has introduced a bill limiting its provisions to communities of not more than 75,000.

The railroad already supplies its own cluster of buildings with current. Besides the Grand Central Terminal these buildings are the Hotel Biltmore, the Post Office Building, the Grand Central Palace, and the Hotel Commodore, which is not yet completed. It also supplies current to the Yale Club. If the company carries out its west side improvement plans it will need much more power than it generates now, and it will doubtless want to serve light to all the property it will take over.

The Emerson bill provides that not more than 10 per cent. of the stock of the corporation supplying current shall be employed in such electrical business, and that the gross earnings from the sale of current shall not exceed 10 per cent. of the gross earnings. It was said in Albany last night that no hint had been received there that the bill was a threat against the Edison Company.

Secretary James B. Walker of the Public Service Commission said that the commission knew nothing about the bill. "Even if the bill becomes law," he said, "the New York Central must first get a franchise from the Board of Estimate, accept orders of the Public Service Commission, and pay a franchise tax."

An annual franchise tax of $1,250,000 is now paid by the Edison Company, and it was disputed that the railroad company would have to pay any franchise tax for supplying electricity, because the sale of electric current was not its main business.

FRANKEL TO SUE FOR 'HELLO'

Despite "Sassing" by Girls, He Feels Punished Through Loss of 'Phone.

Morse M. Frankel, editor of The Mediator, a weekly paper published by the Master Bakers' Federation at 121 Canal Street, whose telephone service was discontinued by the New York Telephone Company with the approval of the Public Service Commission on the ground that certain of the editor's remarks over the wire had offended operators at the Orchard Street Exchange, announced yesterday that he had retained attorneys to consider the beginning of an action to test his rights in the use of a public service.

"If I have committed any offense let them summon me before a Magistrate and fine or jail me," said Frankel. "But what right has the telephone company to punish me arbitrarily for life and impose my business? The public has an interest in this case that is greater than mine.

"They say I called an operator a 'bum'; I don't recollect using any such word, but when the service was particularly bad I may have shouted over the 'phone: 'You peanut-headed creature!' and when service was slow on another day, maybe I did say 'hurry up and break a leg.'

"What's that to what was said to me? For two years I've been sassed, abused, and laughed at over the wire and called 'sheeney' and 'kike,' while waiting from ten minutes to three hours to get a connection."

According to Frankel he has obtained the signatures of 800 telephone subscribers on the east side, below Fourteenth Street and east of the Bowery, who had fault to find with their service. He admits that much of the trouble was due to the inability of some of the telephone users to speak English clearly. Frankel attributes the beginning of his troubles with the telephone company to his stirring up subscribers to agitate for better service.

The silent telephone instrument still reposes on his desk, and the only way a wire call may reach him is through the neutral telephone of a neighbor, who may lose his own service if he permits a continuation of what Frankel says the company regards as "overt acts."

J. R. ROOSEVELT MUST PAY.

Court Grants $625 a Month to Wife Pending Settlement of Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 2.—Mrs. Sadie Roosevelt, wife of James R. Roosevelt of New York, cousin of ex-President and nephew of the late John Jacob Astor, has been granted temporary alimony in the sum of $625 a month in the Circuit Court of Volusia County at Deland, while the case is pending final disposition. Mr. Roosevelt pays the largest income tax of any man in the State, being worth $12,000,000.

For years Roosevelt had been living at Daytona under the assumed name of James R. King, in order to escape detection. His wife discovered him in a hotel at Deland about February and immediately entered a plea for alimony and asked that the ball be set at $50,000 to prevent her husband from leaving Florida until the case was settled.

Refuse to Reply to Sunday Critic.

Leaders of the Evangelistic Committee which is preparing for Billy Sunday's revival that is to begin here April 8 and representatives of Mr. Sunday refused yesterday to comment on or reply to the charges of commercialism made against Sunday's system in the first issue of the American Church Monthly by the Rev. Hamilton Schuyler of Trenton. It was said that the attacks were of a nature which have been made everywhere the evangelist has preached, and that the settled policy is to engage in no controversy with his opponents.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Amethyst brooch pin surrounded by small pearls, four diamonds, Sunday, between 11th and St. Nicholas Av. and 178th and Amsterdam Av.; liberal reward. Delehanty, 201 West 117th.

LOST—In Riverside Theatre Thursday night, black patent leather handbag, containing money, jewelry, keys, &c.; reward. Communicate with Mrs. Dorothy Green, 501 West 114th St. Telephone 5180 Morningside.

LOST—ON EAST SIDE OF FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 59TH AND 74TH STS., A BUTTON-SHAPED SCREW PEARL EARRING. RETURN TO CARTIER, 712 5TH AV.; LIBERAL REWARD.

LOST.—On Feb. 27, between the hours of 1:30 and 3 P. M., on 31st 'bus 26th Sts. and 8th to 7th Avs., a man's diamond ring, Spray setting. Liberal reward to finder. Mad. Sq. 1254.

REWARD.—Evening Feb. 27, subway Brettton Hall to 28th, or 4th Av. near 26th, large diamond horseshoe, 38-stone, platinum setting. Moses Allen Warren, 52 Wall St.

LOST.—Carved yellow handled gold tip umbrella, subway north, at Grand Central Station, 10:50 A. M. Thursday. Liberal reward. 130 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

LOST.—Gold bracelet, diamond and sapphire; Healy's, 59th and Broadway, 54th St. Liberal reward. Hotel Albemarle, 54th St. and Broadway.

LOST—Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock, on 31st St., between Park and Madison, silver wrist watch, leather strap; reward. Young, 930 Park Av.

LOST—Will the lady who received the wrong fur coat at Reisenweber's Thursday, March 1, 1917, kindly communicate with Tobias Schwartz, 957 8th Av.

LOST—Diamond crescent pin, March 1 in taxi between 51 East 62d St., Park Theatre, and East 52d St.; reward. Apply 51 East 52d St.

LOST—Vicinity of 85th St., Central Park West, lady's diamond brooch pin; liberal reward offered. Dittenhofer, 22 West 85th.

LOST—Diamond pin, square shaped, large pearl centre; liberal reward. Cashier, Vanderbilt Hotel.

LOST—Tuesday, scarib breastpin, Egyptian setting; reward. O 135 Times.

REWARD—Gold Princeton class pin, tiger head, "C. Higgins, 1912," on back; 324 St. to Little Theatre, Biltmar, 60 East 42d St.

REWARD.—Taxicab, Feb. 27, 9:30 P. M., gold vanity case, hand chased; Reinord Apartments to 106 East 85th. Lenox 7986.

REWARD.—At 182d St. elevated, lady's watch, initials "M. M. N." Phone 3058 Columbus.

DR. RITCHIE FINED $500.

Retired Clergyman Pays for Selling Morphine to Drug Addicts.

William N. Ritchie, 71 years of age, a retired Presbyterian clergyman, and chaplain of Grant Post, G. A. R., who pleaded guilty to selling morphine, was sentenced yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions in Brooklyn to pay a fine of $500 with the alternative of spending three months in the city prison. The fine was paid.

Several clergymen and other well known persons were in court ready to testify to the good character of Dr. Ritchie, but Presiding Justice Kernochan said their testimony was not needed, and that many appeals for clemency had been received. In passing sentence Justice Kernochan said:

"You knew perfectly well what you were doing, Dr. Ritchie. You have been bordering on the line of criminal offense all along. We have taken into account your excellent standing in the community, but it is your age which chiefly influences us in not sending you to jail."

Dr. Ritchie was arrested at his home, 105 St. James Place, on Jan. 12. He pleaded that he had sold the drug in an effort to cure victims of the habit.

$12,500 FOR CAREY'S LOVE.

Court Sustains Wife's Verdict Against Mrs. Toler.

The verdict for $12,500 obtained by Mrs. Elizabeth Carey in her suit against Mrs. Minerva B. Toler for alienating the affections of John Patrick Carey, known as "Old Pop" Carey, was affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday.

Carey is the father of thirteen children. He met Mrs. Toler at the Riverside Theatre and, it was testified, represented that he was a widower with four children and a descendant of "dukes and lords" in Ireland. Mrs. Toler, who inherited a fortune from her husband, John Watts De Peyster Toler, was impressed, but she contended that she refused Carey's advances after she learned that he was married.

MUST PAY FOR AUTO KILLING

Court Holds Owner, Though Chauffeur Took Car Without Permission.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court decided yesterday that Harry Balfe, of Austin Nichols & Co., must pay a judgment of $6,912 to Mrs. Fannie Rose, widow of Morris Rose, who was run over and killed by Mr. Balfe's automobile, although the car was taken out of storage by the defendant's chauffeur and was used without his permission. The decedent was attempting to cross Eastern Parkway at St. John's Place, Brooklyn, in 1914, when the car struck him.

Ex-Presiding Justice Ingraham of the Appellate Division argued that since the machine was in "dead storage" and was taken out without the owner's permission he should not be held liable. The plaintiff contended that since the chauffeur was in the employ of Mr. Balfe the latter is responsible. Mrs. Rose had been married to the decedent, an accountant, for two years when he was killed, and has an infant son.

MRS. GREEN NOT A JERSEYITE

State will Make No Attempt to Collect an Inheritance Tax.

TRENTON, N. J., March 2.—Mrs. Hetty Green was not a legal resident of New Jersey, according to a decision reached today by State Controller Newton A. K. Bugbie, and New Jersey therefore will make no attempt to collect an inheritance tax. Controller Bugbie says he is willing to believe that Mrs. Green was a resident of Bellows Falls, Vt., and that New Jersey has no claim on her estate, although she had lived for a long time in Hoboken.

New Jersey, however, has already received $60,000 from the Green estate as a transfer tax on stock held by Mrs. Green in New Jersey corporations. Controller Bugbie's decision was reached after he had made an investigation and also when he received an affidavit from Colonel Edward H. R. Green, a son of the testatrix, that his mother's legal residence was at Bellows Falls.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH,
During erection of our new building, 22d and Amsterdam, we worship in Swedish Methodist Church, 60th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Ave.
FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
11.—"In Remembrance."
8.—"The Words of Life."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH of the COVENANT
Fifth Av. & 37th St. Tel. 3874 38th.
Dr. OSCAR HAYWOOD, Pastor.
Preaches Morning, 10:45; Evening, 7:45.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
4 to 8 West 46th Street.
Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., } Ministers.
Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, }
DR. WOELFKIN will preach at 11 and 8. Sunday School, 9:30; Bible Classes, 9:40.

JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH,
Washington Square South.
Rev. A. RAY DARTE, Pastor.
Rev. JAMES M. BRUCE preaches.
11 A. M.: "THE ONE-TALENT MAN."
8 P. M.: "CHRIST'S CREED FOR MEN."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON AVE. COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor.
will preach Sunday evening.
10 A. M.—EATON CLASS FOR MEN, led by Dr. Eaton.
11 A. M.—Rev. GEORGE G. DOWEY.
8 P. M.—"The Soul's Sanctuary in Times of Strife."

Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
5TH AVENUE, NEAR 137TH STREET.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL.
10 A. M.—VITTORIO RACCA, JUR. D.
"I HAVE NOTHING TO FEAR."
8 P. M.—THEODORE F. SAYLOR OF "THE REVIVAL OF COURAGE."

PASTOR I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.,
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th Street.
11 A. M.—"THE SONS OF GOD, AND THEIR COMING GLORY."
8 P. M.—"THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES; OR, GOD'S CALL TO NATION WIDE AND INDIVIDUAL PREPAREDNESS."
Friday Night, March 9th, 8 o'clock, "HOW TO READ THE BOOK OF LEVITICUS."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D.
11 A. M.—"The Good-Tempered Man."
8 P. M.—"Making the Grade."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays 11 A. M. & 8 P. M., Wednesdays 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park W. & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. & Manhattan Av.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 175th St.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d.
Sixth Church, 1,501 Washington Av., Bronx.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Broadway and 56th St.
Dr. Jefferson preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Subject, 11 A. M., "The Fall."

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.
Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., 11 A. M.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Dr. Finis S. Idleman, Pastor, preaches at 11 and 8. 142 West 81st St.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE,
North Ball Room, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11.
Speaker: Rev. John Murray. Pastor.
Subject: "Self-Respect." Special music.
Dr. Murray gives Bible interpretations Wednesday evenings at 8:15, Hotel Marie Antoinette.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE
of New York. Founded 1876.
Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St.
11 A. M.—Dr. Yamei Kin, Speaker. Subject: "The Present Dangers of China."
8 P. M.—Mr. Alfred W. Martin, Speaker. Subject: "Jesus and the Ethics of Marriage."
Sunday meetings open to the public.

JEWISH.

BETH-EL TEMPLE,
FIFTH AV., AT 76TH ST.
REV. DR. SAMUEL SCHULMAN.
SATURDAY MORNING, (Sermon,) 10:30.
SUNDAY MORNING AT 11,
"PREJUDICE."

FREE SYNAGOGUE.
CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 10:45.
DR. WISE: "WHAT IS THE JEWISH PERIL?"
ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL.
Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street.
Saturday, 10:30 A. M.—Dr. Silverman on "Sanctity of Home; Thou Shalt Not Commit Adultery."
Monday, 11:15 A. M.—Dr. Rudolph Coffee of Pittsburgh, Penn., on "Can We Prevent Poverty?"
Monday, 11:00 A. M., sharp.—Dr Enelow on "The Relation of His Contemporaries to Jesus."
Daily Noon Service, 12:30.
All are welcome.

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HARLEM.
Lenox Av. & 123d St.—Rabbi Stephen S. Harris.
Sat., March 3—"Lest We Forget."
Fri., March 9—"Does Race Toil?"

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway & 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d St. Dr. Remensnyder; service 11 A.M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

MADISON AV. CHURCH, 60TH ST.
11 A. M.—Rev. Ralph W. Sockman, Pastor-elect.
8 P. M.—Rev. Worth M. Tippy, Pastor.
10 A. M.—Adult Bible Classes.
5-8 P. M.—Social Tea and Sidewalk League.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. & 14th St. 11 A. M.—Holy Communion. 8 P. M.—F. B. Hoagland and Trail Hitters.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH.
Mother Church. Sunday Services, 11 and 8. Thursday, March 8, 1 o'clock, Lenten Service. Preacher, Dr. Fairbank. B. Stockdale. Subject, "The Glory of the Cross."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH,
26th St. and West End Av.
Rev. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor.
11.—"The Bulwarks of Faith." Communion.
8.—Rev. Lewis O. Christian.

UNION THE FRIENDLY CHURCH,
48th St., west of Broadway.
8 P. M.—Mr. PAINE, pictures of Alaska.
T. BASIL YOUNG, Pastor.

MORAVIAN.

FIRST CHURCH, Lex. Av. and 30th St.
Rt. Rev. MORRIS W. LEIBERT, D.D., Pastor.
11 A. M. Cordial Welcome to All.

NEW CHURCH (SWEDENBORGIAN.)

NEW CHURCH,
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.
Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Holy Communion, 10:15.
Service, 11. The pastor will preach. Subject: "THE OPENING OF THE EYES."

NEW THOUGHT.

CRITERION THEATRE.
Broadway at 44th Street.
F. W. SEARS, M. P.
Lecturer, Writer, Teacher,
will speak Sunday at 11:15 A. M., in THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH.
No other church like it anywhere.
Not better—not worse—but DIFFERENT.
Subject: "CONTROL YOUR FATE."
Dr. Sears may be seen during the week for personal interviews or private instruction at 110 W. 34th St. Phone Greeley 4231.

HARRY GAZE.
SUNDAY Lectures at 220 Madison Av.
11 A. M.—"Creative Individuality."
8 P. M.—"Power Through Faith."
Harry Gaze Lecture at Carnegie Hall, Monday, MARCH 19, 8:15 P. M. 3,500 seats. White Mr. Gaze, Hotel Endicott, for reservations.

HIGHER THOUGHT CENTRE, 2,228 Broadway, Near 79th.—Sundays, Fridays, 8:15. W. Frederic Kesler. Mgr. Rosalinde, soloist.

MISS VILLA FAULKNER PAGE
will speak Sunday, 3 P. M., March 4, in HOTEL MARIE ANTOINETTE,
Broadway and 67th St., New York. Subject: "Finding the Way of Peace."
Marcel Peyrot, Cellist. All welcome.

MRS. GRACE NIEMAN,
"Your Ideal—How to Make It Real." Empire Hotel, 63d, at Broadway, 3:15.

MRS. JAMES PORTER MILLS will speak at Room 1,017, Aeolian Hall, 42d St., 11 A. M. Subject: "Man's Spiritual Nature." Classes in the development of the spiritual nature every week day at 11 A. M., 1,065 5th Av., corner 85th. All invited.

MRS. MARY CHAPIN,
"THE BILTMORE."
Sunday services, 11:15 A. M. Subject: "THE GLORY THAT IS TO-DAY."
Class—Tuesday at 11 and Monday at 8:15 and 8:15.

NEW THOUGHT.

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, INC.
Free Lecture Sunday, 4 P. M.,
Hotel Belleclaire, Broadway and 77th St.,
By Miss Dudley, a pupil of the school. Subject:
"HOW TO BRIDGE THE GULF BETWEEN THE HUMAN AND THE DIVINE."
Free classes every morning at 11, except Saturday and Sunday at the Belnord, Broadway and 86th St., Apt. 1110. All classes and personal instruction by Mrs. Behrend, the late Judge Troward's only personal pupil and foundress of the school.
ALL ARE WELCOME.

SECOND CHURCH OF SILENT DEMAND,
226 West 58th St. Silent Meeting, 10:45 A. M.
THEODORE G. NORTHRUP
will speak at 11:15. SUBJECT: "PUSH OUT." Having outgrown our present hall, beginning March 11th meetings will be held every Sunday morning at Hotel Majestic, 72d St. and Central Park West.

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE.
Sunday Service 130 West 71st St., 11 A. M.
Meetings: Tuesdays, 5 P. M.; Wednesdays, 8:15 P. M.; Fridays, 3 P. M. and 8:15 P. M.; daily noon meetings except on Saturdays.

THE SWAMI ABHEDANANDA, lecturing and holding classes as International Hdqrts. of Vedanta, Los Angeles, Cal., will return in May to the Ashrama in Conn.

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d.
Mrs. Van Marter speaks at 11.
Subject: "The Invisible City of Freedom."
8—Dr. Orison Swett Marden.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and 57th Street.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, Pastor.
11 A. M.—"THE SPIRIT." Dr. SPEER.
8 P. M.—Funeral of Col. William Barbour, Pres. of Board of Trustees.
Usual afternoon service omitted.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
5th Av. and 55th St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Dr. Jowett will preach at the morning service and the sacrament of the ordinance of the Lord's Supper will be observed.
Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
The midweek service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FORT WASHINGTON,
174th St. at Broadway.
11 A. M.—"Will New York Respond to Billy Sunday?" Sermon by Dr. Martin.
8 P. M.—"Billy Sunday Mass Meeting," led by George Arnold and Edo Van Winkle of Paterson, N. J.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
Dr. Work preaches at 11 and 8.

HARLEM-NEW YORK. 11 and 8.
122d St. and Mount Morris Park West.
Rev. GEORGE ALLAN ARMS, Paster.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D.D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Vesper Service at 4:30. Preacher,
Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St.
Rev. CHARLES ROBERT ERDMAN, D.D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Communion service, 4 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
155th St., bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
Dr. Mackay preaches: 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE, TWELFTH STREET.
Dr. DUFFIELD, PASTOR, 11 and 4.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d St.
Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"UNCONSCIOUS INFLUENCE."
8 P. M.—Cantata, "The Daughters of Jairus." Wed., 8 P. M., Great Chapter, Ephesians vi.

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, cor. 141st St.
Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., Minister.
Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers: } William Pierson Merrill.
} Louis Wallace Latimer Jaynes.
Dr. MERRILL preaches at 11 and 4.
The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be celebrated at the morning service.
NOON DAY SERVICE daily at 12:30.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Reverend Professor FREDERICK JOHN FOAKES JACKSON, D. D. The attendance of all not regularly worshiping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 10th St.
Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.
Rev. T. GUTHRIE SPEERS, Assistant Minister, at 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN, Amsterdam, cor. 105th. A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., preaches 11 and 8; 6, "Dream On, Young Man, and Succeed."

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson F. Attenbury, D. D., } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., }
Dr. EVANS will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Avenue and 111th Street.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
9 A. M.—The Holy Communion, (Italian and Spanish.).
10 A. M.—Morning Prayer.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Wm. Austin Smith.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Prof. Stuart L. Tyson.
Daily Services, 7:30 A. M.; 5 P. M. (Choral except Saturday.)
Choir Recital at 5 P. M. on Wednesday by Rev. M. L. Brown; on Friday by Rev. M. W. Riker.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH,
West End Av. and 81st St.
Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion..... 8 A. M.
Holy Communion & Sermon (Rector) 11 A. M.
Evensong, (Rev. W. J. D. Thomas).. 4 P. M.
Strangers Welcome.

AMERICAN PROPHET SERIES,
CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES,
8th Av. and 28th St.
Sunday Evening, March 4, 8:15 P. M.
JAMES J. HILL, the Utilitarian Prophet,
by Dr. Denlinger.
American Music.
Scott Wheeler at the Organ.
In the name of America you are invited.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St.
Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector.
Services 8, 11, and 4. Preacher, the Rector.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION,
(Trinity Parish,) Broadway and 155th St.
Church open all day every day; all seats free. Holy Communion, 8. 8:45: Sunday School. 9:45; Children's Service, 10:30; 11 A. M., Confirmation. Bishop Greer, preacher. 4 P. M., Vespers, Dr. Gates, preacher. 8 P. M., Choral Evensong, Rev. Mr. McCormick, preacher.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway at 71st St.
11 A. M.—The Inner Wall.
Mr. van Etten preaches.
8 P. M.—Dean Fosbroke preaches.
Two Choirs—Orchestra.
Litany in Procession.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN,
139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector.—Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15 A. M. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong and Sermon, (Rev. S. F. Delany, D. D.) 4. Noonday preaching by Dr. Barry and Dr. Delany alternately, daily, except Saturday, from 12:20 to 12:50 P. M. General subject, "What Religion Does the Prayer Book Teach?"

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
5th Av. and 10th St.
Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11 A. M.—Holy Communion and Sermon, Dr. Grant. Subject: "Gossip and the Gospel."
4 P. M.—Music, Rossini's "Stabat Mater." Sermon, Dr. Grant.
8 P. M.—The Public Forum, Inc. Hon. George R. Ball, Commissioner of Licenses for N. Y. City, "The City's Regulation of Commercial Amusements."

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
54th Av., above 5th St.
Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11.—Litany, Holy Communion, Sermon, Rector.
8.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
20TH STREET AND SIXTH AV.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rof. Dr. Mottet.
12 M.—Holy Communion.
5 P. M.—Children's Service.
8 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.

6 P. M., Thursday, Organ Recital.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE,
East 20th St., Near Madison Av.
REV. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D., Rector.
7:30 A. M., Holy Communion. 10 A. M., Morning Prayer. 11 A. M., Holy Communion. Sermon by Rev. Charles H. Tinker, D.D. Communion Service in C.....Tours
Anthem, "O Saviour of the World".....Gounod
Postlude, "Ave Verum".....Mozart
4 P. M., POPULAR VESPERS.
Violin Solo, "Intermezzo".....Biset
SOPRANO SOLO, "O LORD MOST HOLY".....CESAR BLOCK
Quartette, "Hymnus".....Gotthelf
ANTHEM, "HERE BY BABYLON'S WAVES".....Gounod
Postlude, "Hymne à Sainte Cecile" Gounod
Address by Rector.
8 P. M., EVENSONG. Sermon by Rev. John Acworth, of Congregational Singing.
11 A. M. AND 4 P. M.,
'CELLO, HARP, VIOLIN,

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison Av. and 35th St.
Rev. HOWARD C. ROBBINS, Rector.
8.—Holy Communion and Sermon. (Choir.)
10:30.—SERMON BY M. ELVEY'S MASS.
Very Rev. Dr. HUGHELL E. W. FOSBROKE Dean of the Seminary, will preach at 10:30.
4 o'clock, CHORAL EVENSONG.
8 P. M.—SERMON AND CHORAL LITANY.
DAILY AT NOON, Rev. St. Clair Hathaway will be the Preacher.
LENT MISSION will begin March 18. Father Huntington, Superior, O. H. C., and Father Hughson, O. H. C., are the Missioners.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th Street.
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
Holy Communion..... 8:00 A. M.
Morning Prayer..... 10:30 A. M.
Holy Communion, (Rector)..... 11:00 A. M.
Organ and Harp Recital..... 7:30 P. M.
Evensong, (Mr. Burgess)..... 8:00 P. M.

GRACE CHURCH
Broadway and Tenth Street.
Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector.
8; 11 (Rector); 8 (Rev. Dr. Robert Johnston, Church of the Saviour, Philadelphia).

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH,
Lenox Av. and 122d St.
Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M., 11 A. M., (Rector); 3:45 P. M., 8 P. M., (Mr. King.) Wednesday, March 7, at 8:15 P. M., the Aeolian Choir, forty voices, will render Russian music. Special preacher, Rev. John M. Groton of Jenkintown, Penn.

OLDEST FREE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN America, St. Mary's, Lawrence St., (128th and Amsterdam Av.).
REV. F. A. BROWN, RECTOR.
8 and 11 A. M., 5 P. M. Lenten—Wednesday, 8 P. M.; Friday, 4 P. M.

REV. WILLIAM THOMAS WALSH
11 A. M.—8 P. M., St. Mary's Church, Alexander Av., 141 to 143 St. (3d Av. "L" to 143d.)

ST. ANDREW'S, 5th Av. and 127th St.
RECTOR preaches 11 A. M. on "LOYALTY." Choral Vespers, Organ, and Vocal